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密勒氏評論報

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CHINA is on the threshold of suffering an epidemic of pneumonic plague similar to that which occurred seven years ago. The news which has been received during the week from the Province of Shansi (the north-western boundary of which is Mongolia) has been most discouraging. The reception which Dr. Wu Lien-teh, the head of the Plague Prevention Service, and his companions, have been receiving at the hands of the officials and populace has been most unfriendly, and there is a general disposition on the part of the inhabitants of the infected district and the districts adjoining to ignore any recommendations having as their object the isolation of infected cases. From Fengchen, which is situated in the north-central part of the Province of Shansi, comes the information that hundreds of wool carters come into the city daily from the infected centers of Paotu and Saratsi, which lie further to the west and are close to the Mongolian border, and these bring infection to the villages *en route*. One of the reasons why the Governor of Suiyuan seems to deprecate any move to stop the traffic of these wool carters is that a daily revenue of about five hundred dollars in transit taxes is received from them at this time of the year, this being the busy season for the Mongolian wool trade. No definite figures of the number of Chinese who have already succumbed are obtainable, but already several foreign missionaries have died from this disease, and reports of Chinese dying by the thousands are coming in from various North Shansi villages. When a person once contracts pneumonic plague his death is certain within a few days. So far no curative remedy has been discovered. The steps which are to be taken are confined to those which are preventive. Contagion is carried solely by the sputum of an infected individual, and unless such a one is immediately quarantined, he is likely to infect hundreds of others during the few days which he still has to live. There seems to be a close connection between cold weather and pneumonic plague, and it may be that intense cold makes the respiratory organs particulary sensitive to the germ. However, one of the principal reasons why the plague spreads rapidly among the Chinese in severe weather is that they herd together in most unsanitary and close quarters in order to keep warm.

IT is gratifying to note that the able editor of the *Peking Leader*, who is a learned Chinese gentleman, tackles the plague problem with a firmness in keeping with the seriousness of the occasion. After mentioning that the Shansi officials had not yet awakened to a realization of the awfulness of the danger which, like the sword of Damocles, is hanging over the heads of the community in North China, he points out that the danger threatens not only the Chinese but also the foreigners living in China, and under

the treaties, the latter have the right to adequate protection by the territorial governments, and that if foreigners had the right to demand that the local authorities should defend them from mob attacks, they had now the right to demand that they should be protected from something which is a hundred times worse than any mob violence. This Peking editor says: "Therefore, it is imperative for the Central Government to move at once. Already, it is reliably reported, the plague has reached Suchow, twenty miles north of the Great Wall at Taiyuan-fu, and wool carts have left infected Kueihua for Kalgan by road. This means that the plague is fast approaching Peking. What is wanted at this hour is a dictator, a man who shall be invested with full plenary powers to cope with the situation. This is not enough, but he must also be a man who commands a prestige and will be respected by the local authorities. In short, a man who can get things done by the civil and military authorities on the spot." Certain it is that unless the Peking Central Government gets a "move on" and is able to induce the officials in North Shansi to pay some sort of respect to formal instructions issued from the Capital, the foreign authorities at Peking will take matters in hand for themselves.

IT is gratifying to note that in our immediate neighborhood the Chinese officials are taking sensible and prompt precautions. The Tuchun at Nanking, even at this early date, has announced his determination to prevent the plague coming south of the Yangtze River and so far, of course, there has been no indication of plague anywhere near it. Dr. Arthur Stanley, the Health Officer at Shanghai, has been asked by this enterprising Tuchun to act in an advisory capacity, and for this post Dr. Stanley is well fitted, he having had excellent experience during the epidemic which occurred seven years ago. It will be interesting to recall the preventive measures which Dr. Stanley formulated at that time: "(1) By preventing people moving about and spreading the disease to other places; (2) By reporting people that are sick and examining all cases suspected of plague; (3) By isolating those found sick or suspected of plague; (4) By preventive innoculations with Haffkine's vaccine, which renders people immune to plague, somewhat in the same way as vaccination prevents smallpox; (5) By the use of masks on the face to prevent breathing in the plague germs when exposed to infection." The Japanese Government is also despatching medical experts to China; at the head of the party is Dr. Kitashima, a bacteriologist of established reputation from the Kitazavo Laboratory, of which institution he is also the Vice President.

VLADIVOSTOCK and the surrounding Maritime province, and indeed the whole of Siberia, continue to be the cynosure of Japanese eyes. Japanese professors keep on writing articles in the periodical press deprecating any occupation of Russian territory by the Japanese army, but they merely serve the purpose of educating the Japanese populace as to existing conditions, and there can be no doubt about it that, unless the Bolsheviki influence somehow or other is overcome by the Russians themselves, a Japanese army will eventually be landed, first at Vladivostock, and from there proceed as circumstances may indicate. The Tokio *Jiji* reports that the Japanese military authorities have completed preparations to send an army to Siberia if circumstances render such action desirable, and "it is conjectured that as a first step preparations will be made to land an army in Vladivostock." Conditions in Vladivostock form the subject of frequent conferences in Tokio at the official residence of Premier Field Marshal Count Terauchi, these conferences being attended by such high dignitaries as Viscount Motono, Minister of Foreign Affairs, General Oshima, Minister of War, and Admiral Kato, Minister of Marine. At the conclusion of a recent conference Viscount Motono was received in audience by the Japanese Emperor. The Tokio *Nichi Nichi* also reported in a recent issue that in view of the growing danger of the situation at Vladivostock, Japan is now prepared to take appropriate measures in case of any emergency, and that at a recent joint conference of the Foreign Advisory Council, it was the unanimous opinion that the existing situation in Siberia did not permit of any optimistic view. On top of this comes the news that the Bolsheviki Government has issued a decree cancelling all domestic loans held in foreign hands, and as it so happens that enormous Russian investments are held in Japan, the Japanese temper under the circumstances can easily be understood. The Japanese Government is handling the situation in a most adroit manner and is protecting Japanese investors in Russian securities to the last kopeck. A recent telegram from Tokio states that a loan of fifty million yen is being floated by the Government and that holders of Russian securities may exchange their Russian rouble securities for yen bonds. The net result of this operation is that the Russian loans which are thus repudiated all come into the Japanese Government's hands, and the inevitable consequence will be a demand from the Japanese Government to the Bolshevikis, or whoever is in power in Russia, to pay up. And if payment is not forthcoming promptly, the Island Empire will have the best excuse in the world to lay forcibly hold of territory in lieu of money.

"TRAITOR" is a word of which the world at large has heard a great deal in recent times. According to William Hard, in an article in *The New Republic*, this word has outlived its usefulness and should be abolished; he says it is one which applies to as many good men as bad, and that it has lost all real meaning. In the course of his argument, Mr. Hard says: "Let us remind ourselves for a moment, for instance, of our school-days' friend, Robert Fitzwalter. An Englishman, he went to France and persuaded a French army to invade England. He offered the crown of England to a son of the French king. He helped the son of the French king to capture London. So did a large number of other Englishmen. They had refused to pay taxes for a war against France. They had refused to give their persons to a war against France. Instead of fighting the French king, they fought the English king. They came upon him at a certain place between Staines and Windsor. The name of that place is, let us remind ourselves, Runnymede. What they got there, what they went there to get, is called, even today, Magna Charta. They got it in the course of refusing to support a foreign war and they retained it by calling in a foreign foe. Were they traitors? Manifestly. And they established, by treason, and only by treason, the most gripping of all precedents of civil and political liberty, first for the people of England and then for all peoples."

CHINESE New Year falls on the eleventh of February. For the benefit of readers who may not know it, the fact is here stated that the Chinese observe a lunar calendar instead of a solar calendar as the rest of the world does, and a year may have either twelve or thirteen months in it; the fifteenth of any month always occurs when the moon is full; consequently Chinese New Year always begins with a new moon. When the Revolution took place in 1911, or rather when the Republic was established in 1912, it was officially decided that China should adopt the Gregorian calendar. But, although legislatures may make laws, it seldom has happened in any part of the world, and least of all in China, that the great mass of the people let this disturb the hoary traditions of the past. For all practical purposes, and this particularly applies to Chinese commercial life, the Chinese still continue to use the old calendar. New Year is the businessman's settling day, and interest rates at this time of the year strengthen very considerably. Incidentally also, in all the foreign settlements in China, a great many fires occur in Chinese premises, as the hard-pressed business man finds the insurance money, provided it is forthcoming under such circumstances, very useful in settling up his year-end debts. No less than thirty fires have occurred in Shanghai within a month. In Japan, where the Gregorian calendar was adopted almost half a century ago, the influence of the old lunar calendar still continues, and the dates for all the popular festivals are gauged by it; amongst these the most important is the Cherry Blossom festival, or Miyako Odori, which is observed with great *eclat* annually in the ancient Japanese capital, Kioto. Business engagements in Japan, however, are entirely controlled by the Gregorian calendar. Last year when the Tsar was overthrown in Russia announcement was made by the Provisional Government that the old Julian calendar—which is thirteen days behind the Gregorian—should be abolished, but in Russia popular custom likewise survives, and the Russian church has not seen fit to change its numerous Saints' days; consequently the Russian Christmas and New Year still continue to be observed thirteen days "late."

JAPANESE business and Japanese population in Shanghai have been growing very rapidly in recent years, but hardly anyone had an idea that the development in the year 1917 was as great as it is shown to be in the report sent to his Government by Consul General Ariyoshi. More than 100 new Japanese concerns were promoted at this port during the past year, the rate of increase being roughly 42%. The list of new *kaishas* and *yokos* established during the year is a formidable one indeed. There has been a particularly great increase in the number of electrical concerns. One of the principal Japanese acquisitions in the year 1917 was the Kochien tug-boat fleet, which was bought by the newly Japanese-incorporated Shanghai Transportation Company (a subsidiary of the Kobe Pier Company), with a capital of a million yen. Japanese banks are assuming a rapidly increasing position in the Settlement. During the past year the Mitsui Bank and the Mitsui Bishi Company's banking department, both opened branches in Shanghai, and with the previously established Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, and the Sumimoto Bank, it means that there are five Japanese banks in Shanghai—more than there are of any other nationality. There are now 14,000 Japanese residents here, the increase during the year having been about 2,500; and the "invasion" has only just commenced! A Hankow editor, in discussing the matter of the influx of great hordes of Japanese into that neighborhood, expressed the sentiment that "the Japanese are here to stay and the wise man will trim his sails accordingly." The same advice is also applicable to Shanghai.

THE English Club of that enterprising Chinese educational institution, Shansi University, located at Taiyuanfu, fittingly celebrated the close of the term at the end of the year 1917 by an entertainment given on Decem-

ber 29 and 31, the former day being devoted to the University students and students of the numerous schools in the neighborhood, while the latter date was specially set apart for officials and outsiders. A program was issued in the English language, 2000 tickets of admission were printed and sent out, and generally the entertainment was conducted as nearly on foreign lines as the facilities at such an out-of-the-way city would permit. Standing room was at a premium, and Chinese officials and gentry from far and near were in attendance. Most of the foreigners in the vicinity also showed their interest by putting in an appearance. The spacious assembly hall was decorated with flags of all nations, and a raised stage was erected, all prettily set off with bunting, flowers, and lights. The Principal of the University delivered an opening address in which he expressed his satisfaction with the progress that the Club was making. Then followed debates, speeches, and humorous anecdotes, in addition to music on an organ. Suitable cinema pictures were also shown. A Chinese play which had been translated into English was rendered with telling effect by these ambitious Chinese students. One of the incidentals was the appearance of a female character in foreign dress. Scenes from the Pickwick Papers by Charles Dickens were also enacted. The impersonation of Mr. Pickwick, as we are informed by a spectator, was very well done indeed, the scene of that gentleman's misunderstanding with Mrs. Bardell making quite a "hit." The English Club of the Shansi University is to be congratulated on its enterprise, and may well serve as a model for other modern educational institutions in China.

EDWARD Bellamy's dream, as depicted in his Socialistic romance "Looking Backward,"—from the year A. D. 2000—is still far from being realized, but events in recent years have undoubtedly demonstrated that the world which he pictured, where there were no competitive industries (with all the loss that indiscriminate competition entailed), because the government had assumed control of all industries, is not nearly so fantastic or idealistic as it was presumed to be at the time the book was written several decades ago. Nearly all the European governments, in order to carry out war aims, have assumed a control of nominally private establishments to a degree which would have been unthinkable even so short a period as five years ago. The recent announcement that the American government had decided to take over the management of all the railways east of Chicago—which means half of the railway business of the country—is a most conspicuous example of the trend towards Government ownership of enterprises which affect directly the daily life of the people. Heretofore a shipper had the right to say upon which line he wished his cargo shipped, and the natural result was that the railroads used every legitimate, and frequently illegitimate, means to secure business. One line would be periodically overwhelmed with traffic, while another competing line had to lay up locomotives and cars and frequently to "lay off" train hands because there was not enough business to go round. Under the new system cargo is taken by each line indiscriminately, and locomotives and cars are run without respect to ownership, over any one of a half dozen routes leading to the same terminal point, all depending upon circumstances. That there is an enormous saving of expenses in handling cargo by this system and that much greater expedition is attained goes without saying. Similarly, the great port of New York, which is by all odds at the present time the most important seaport in the world, is being managed, not as previously as an enterprise appertaining to cities or to states, but under one head appointed by the Federal Government. It is always to be remembered that the Hudson River is the dividing line between the states of New York and New Jersey, and that on the Jersey side of the river there is just as much shipping lined up as on the New York side. But, according to the old regime, the state of New Jersey had jurisdiction over the wharves and piers on that side, and frequently there were great discrepancies between the regulations applying to the handling of cargo, all depending on whether it was to be loaded on board steamer on the New Jersey or the New York side of the river. That is now all being done away with.

THE REVIEW is in receipt of a letter—which is hardly written in a style which we care to publish—from a well-known Shanghai business man, who we understand is an Eurasian, expressing disagreement on behalf of himself and

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917

his friends with the statement made in an editorial paragraph in last week's issue that if a New York or London policeman had to meet the proposition of someone (in the instance referred to it happened to be a Chinese woman) defiantly insisting on causing an obstruction on a sidewalk, he would have used a club. We have no desire either to cast aspersions upon or to defend the actions of New York or London policemen, nor do we wish to suggest that the next time a Shanghai policeman comes across a similar case he necessarily should use a club. Nor do we confess to any lack of chivalry towards the gentler sex, no matter what their nationality may be. In fact, this journal has so high an opinion of the doings of womankind, that it devotes a larger share of its space to Women's Work than any other publication in the Far East. But when it comes to a matter of the law being observed, there can be little distinction made in the sex of the offender. Examples of the truth of this statement have occurred particularly frequently in recent years. When Suffragettes in London began to smash window panes they were forcibly carried to jail, and according to pictures in the illustrated press it frequently took several heavy-set Irish policemen to handle one of these obstreperous ladies; when they tried to starve themselves while in confinement they were forcibly fed. Some months ago when militant leaders of the American Women's Movement insisted on defying the laws of the District of Columbia by a process known as "picketing," the American offenders were dealt with in the same way as were their predecessors in London, and, trying the same tactics of starving themselves, they were similarly forcibly fed. When the Revolution broke out in China in 1911 two maiden Australian ladies engaged in missionary work in the city of Changsha, Hunan, insisted on disobeying the order of the British Consul to come into the Consulate for protection. They simply refused to obey the order, and the Consul thereupon gave an order to have them forcibly tied to sedan chairs and brought in, and this action was carried out, while a mob of rather amazed Chinese looked on. When these two missionary ladies were brought up at the Supreme Court in Shanghai, the British Crown Advocate quoted Scripture to support his argument for their deportation from China. He cited the words of Saint Paul: "The powers that be are ordained of God." An order of deportation was duly entered and enforced.

THERE are chivalrous and valorous souls of the male persuasion to be found in all parts of the world who rush to the defence of womankind whenever they feel that the gentler sex has been wronged. In all the cases referred to above the women had able male champions. The above-mentioned incident at Washington (District of Columbia), of the women who were sent to jail for picketing, so impressed itself upon the heart and soul of Dudley Field Malone that he did something that fairly took the breath away of even the most ardent advocates of the Suffragette cause; as a protest against the action taken by the Washington authorities, which had the approval of President Wilson, he resigned one of the "fattest" jobs in the American National Service, the Collectorship of the Port of New York, which has attached to it the handsome sum of twelve thousand gold dollars a year. So, while we may not agree with the protest of our Shanghai merchant friend, we say that it is well for the world that chivalry still flourishes, even though at times it may be misplaced. This question of whether humanity in general, and there is no reason to except the female, shall obey well-thought-out rules, laws, and regulations imposed by a better-educated or better-situated minority, is one which is being very much discussed in all parts of the world at the present time. But so long as the present state of society exists people of all races and climes, and this includes Chinese, both men and women, will probably have to abide by the regulations.

ONE of the painful memories for foreigners in Shanghai—all the more painful at the present time with a most virulent epidemic of plague raging in North China—is that some years ago when the Municipality of Shanghai in order to combat an epidemic of cholera, which had broken out in the Settlement, attempted to enforce what were, indeed, lenient regulations considering the circumstances, had, in order to placate native susceptibilities, to abandon the method of procedure which had been decided upon. It is an amazing fact, when one comes to think of it, that foreigners in this city, in a country notorious for its unsanitary conditions and the incidental inevitable outbreaks of virulent diseases, are exposed to exceptional dangers of infection simply because, out of deference to the Chinese inhabitants, regulations, such as are enforced in America for instance, are not enforced here. In due course China will come into its own, and the foreign Settlements, as such, will disappear. But it is well for the native population to remember that at least for the present the Settlements are still under foreign control, and, as such, foreign residents expect living conditions to approximate as nearly as reasonably may be conditions to which they were accustomed in their home lands. We all hope that pneumonic plague may be kept hundreds of miles away from Shanghai, but it may be necessary to take very stringent measures by way of precaution, and in such an event the native population should understand that it is necessary for them to abide by whatever regulations it may

be found necessary to formulate. It would not be conducive to impressing this idea upon the native population if a Chinese woman should labor under any. delusion as to the propriety of her insisting on sitting on a public sidewalk when ordered by a minion of the law to refrain from doing so. We wish to add, in conclusion, that it is the older and more ignorant portion of the native population that shows itself obstreperous in such matters; the younger generation which has come under the influence of modern education, acts, with a few exceptions, sensibly and reasonably.

An American University and the Youth of China

THERE are several large American universities which conduct certain institutions, known under a variety of names, the purpose of which is to investigate and improve social conditions in or near the city in which the university is located. But it is almost unique for a university to organize and maintain an undertaking of this kind at a great distance from its home city, and still more so in a foreign country. One of the first to hold this distinction was Princeton, which eleven years ago organized the "Princeton University Center in China" at Peking. Yale, Pennsylvania, Oberlin and other colleges maintain missions or schools in China, but at the present time, the only other one which conducts a social institution similar in organization and general purpose to Princeton's is Wellesley, through the Young Women's Christian Association, which started only two years ago in Peking.

Princeton's work is under the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association, but the regular foreign staff is composed entirely of Princeton men who are supported by Princeton alumni and under-graduates. The distinction between this and an ordinary Young Men's Christian Association is that it is officially sanctioned by the University, which supports its own men on the field.

The main purpose of Princeton's activity in the Orient is to establish, in as thorough a manner as possible, a direct line of contact between the youths and students of America and China, the consummation of which would produce one of the greatest social victories of the age. Every year the accumulating friendship between the representatives of both countries who thus are brought face to face with each other, is actually and visibly lessening the great difference between the Chinese and the American points of view. This is not fanciful. Four or five men from the graduating class at Princeton each year pack up and go off to Peking to enter upon the work in the University Center there for short terms. While they are in China, they necessarily both give and get, to the advantage of both sides, and when they return to America they become distribution centers for disseminating truth about China and the Chinese to their university friends at home. Though the war will probably interrupt this short term service plan during the next year or two, the scheme is one that is well grounded in Princeton, and the very best men in the senior class are usually available to add this year of usefulness to their lives. Peking has already become a reality in Princeton; Princeton men whimsically argue that they have a sort of joint ownership in Peking.

But the more difficult part of the task still remains unfinished; that is, to make the young men of China fully acquainted with the ideals and ambitions of America and of Christianity as the American university understands them. It is a problem, of course, that is too big for one university to solve, and many colleges and individuals have had a large share in developing the solution. One extremely successful method has already been put into effect by the two governments, one that was hailed all over both lands as a masterstroke of diplomatic friendship; that is, obviously, the sending of students to America by means of the Indemnity Scholarships. No one can estimate the tremendous impetus that has been given to the unfolding of China through this well-planned idea. Its only limitations are that it is one-sided and liable to be narrow. For, however we may deplore or try to hide the fact, the life of the Chinese student in an American university is not one of untrammeled mutual intercourse with the Westerners. The American undergraduate, a naturally conservative being, is not in the proper state of mind or environment to learn what he should from the isolated Chinese students in his neighborhood. A friendly chat now and then about Sun Yat Sen or Japanese aggressions, and the American thinks his duty is done.

On the other hand, it is only the very brightest of the Chinese, in a very limited class, that are able to avail themselves of this personal opportunity. And even they, when they return, are subject to many temptations and divergences which makes it a hard fight for them to retain the ideals they have come to admire in America. It is often only a touch of kindly intercourse with an American young college man, a type of their old friends abroad, which gives them the encouragement necessary, at the critical point in their lives, to keep true to the resolutions they made before their return to China. This is a somewhat elusive but nevertheless demonstrable fact, which I sum up in the convenient term "affinity of youth", a sort of sub-conscious relationship that transcends the difference of race,

It is as vague and as impossible of definition as the word "personality" itself, but the result of the development of this idea would be a realization of the kinship between the manhood of the two nations which could not be measured by the number of men who have returned from studies in America or the number of schools that have been started by Americans in China.

Before I left America I was given to understand, whether consciously or not I cannot tell, (but certainly it is a common impression in America) that two of the leading passions of every Chinese were hatred of Japan and love of America. I have not been here long enough to make a mature judgement in the question, but I should say, after my short residence in Peking, that this feeling seems to be more general in America than it does in China. Even the upper classes and the rulers are so necessarily engrossed with meeting the aggressions of some nations that they seem to lack a sense of appreciation toward America for her opposition to anti-Chinese aggression. In an informal group of nine young men at the Capital city, well-educated, modern and bright fellows, most of them in government service, I found that not one of them had ever heard of John Hay, and only three knew what the "open door" meant. I am told by teachers in various schools that this ignorance of the details of American friendship is quite common among even the older students.

And as for the common people, most of them have not had the opportunity to learn enough about international affairs even to distinguish between Japan and America in any more than a vague way. If they fear Japan more, it is likely that it is because they know that Japan is nearer, and as such, is to be distrusted more than America. The vernacular Chinese newspapers have only meagre news pertaining to the actions and ideals of foreign countries. Steps are being taken at the present time, I understand, to rectify that lack, for the Chinese editors are becoming more anxious than they were to expand the scope of their news. But there is at present no direct news service from the United States to China, and even the more educated of the middle class people do not know nearly so much about affairs across the Pacific as Americans fondly imagine they do.

A much larger field lies open to the harvest, then, than can possibly be cultivated by the returned students. It is in this field that Princeton University has staked out, as its "sphere of influence" the important section of the relationship of the youth of the two countries, a sphere that calls for young men, and a continuous supply of young men, college graduates, who alone can fit into this scheme. Older and more experienced persons, of course,—for the most part missionaries—must bear the brunt of the impact of the West on the East, but after the first shock is over there is still a long way to go to make for mutual understanding and mutual trust. It is to supplement the work of the missionaries, to guide and enlarge the scope of the returned students, and to cultivate regions that, it is no disparagement to say, neither of these others can, that Princeton has established her Center in Peking.

The foreign staff consists of Princeton men, nine of them at present, of whom only four are permanent. The other five are young men, dealing with young men, bringing with them the ingenuous and practical religion of youth, the dreams, the ambitions and the eagerness of striplings just out of college. They are men with a purpose, yet with that purpose not suffocated by knowledge of methods. The Chinese with whom they come in contact cannot help but see the decision and prompt wholeheartedness with which they go about things, and being a more staid and conservative people themselves, are mystified and vaguely pleased by the unexpected energy displayed by the young foreigners. There is something different, perhaps indefinably different, between them and the missionaries. There is a spirit of mutuality in learning from one who admits that he is no scholar, which may not be so sound as the knowledge that comes from sitting at the feet of a master, but which is conducive to more of the personal feeling of intimacy and cooperation. When a man teaches a Bible class for a year and at the end of the year actually joins the church together with those whom he has influenced to do the same thing, the ingenuous sincerity that goes with the appeal is intensely and peculiarly attractive.

These younger men, therefore, in spite of their lack of knowledge on many subjects that would be necessary for a man who expected to spend his life here, win their way to the hearts of the Chinese with whom they come in contact, by sheer friendliness. They are looked up to with more confidence than even the returned students themselves who in many cases are eyed rather with awe and distant admiration. The Americans are burdened by no halos of Chinese traditions denoting the connection between education and officialdom. With such a background as this to set off his work, the American becomes unconsciously, a living, first-hand example *to all who may care to look* of the embodiment of the foreign message; while the returned student can give, only second hand, at best, *to any upon whom he may care to look*, a bare four years' version of the same ideals.

I do not minimize the usefulness and necessity of the returned students. Both classes of men are essential to the completion of the work of the other. In such a center for returned

students as Peking, their mutual interdependency is readily illustrated by the two types of associations that they have already formed in common. One, a recent conception, is primarily an organization for the promotion of friendship between the young American college men of the two races, but its purpose is to extend that friendship to all classes in Peking; it has not yet had time to consummate its ideal, but the plan of action as outlined, will probably result in a more fixed relationship and definite mutual production. The other, a Social Service Club, composed of the students in all of the forty-two colleges and high schools in Peking, advised by the returned students, with the help of the Americans, has already accomplished such definite achievements as the founding of free night schools, the organization of play grounds and an extensive investigation of ricsha men. Their work has shown that the two classes of students, both Chinese and American, are complimentary agents in practice as well as theory. It is the most normal thing in the world for them to work together.

It is not to be understood from this, that the Princeton University Center is manned only by young chaps with no qualifications, training, or consecutive knowledge of China. There are, of course, older men, too, of wide experience and ability, headed by Mr. R. R. Gailey and Mr. Chang Pei Chih, who manage the affairs of the institution together with the Chinese directors, and guide the work of the short term men. The activities here outlined among the returned students and young men of Peking are but one department of the Center.

The organization under which the Princeton men work is that of the Young Men's Christian Association, and its methods are largely those of that society. It is primarily religious, largely educational, successfully athletic, but always social. Its success, from the point of view both of America and China, has been extremely great. By pointing out to their friends the Chinese, so many of whom have no other way of learning these things, the highest ideals of Christianity and America, as Princeton interprets them, the University has done more than her bit in demonstrating the proposition that all races of mankind are potentially brothers, and that it takes only a little of the friendly spirit of man for man to bring it to the surface. No one will ever know how much Princeton and other universities who have stations in China, have done for the welding of the two nations and for the peace of the world; but anyone may with confidence say that if the young men of the two countries fail to come to a sympathetic understanding, and come to it soon, then the great mass of the people of both nations will for a long time in the future have slight opportunity of ever knowing each other.

R. H. R.

China and the Coming Peace

BY PAUL HUTCHINSON

MR. WILSON has spoken, and now we know the terms of the coming peace. In any other situation, regarding any other man, such a statement would be bombastic folly. In the present situation it is sober fact.

Mr. Wilson long ago confessed to the possession of a one-track mind. Like another Scotchman, he is open to conviction, but he would like to see the man who can convince him. Since his answer to the peace proposals of the Pope, Mr. Wilson has been the dominating figure on the side of democracy. No clearer demonstration could have been desired than the manner in which his recent message to Congress has overshadowed Lloyd George's speech to the Trades Unionists.

It is a bold thing that Mr. Wilson has done. To follow the Premier of Great Britain on a subject of such importance and at such an hour demanded high courage. To make his speech before a legislative body containing as many diverse elements as the Congress of the United States was a brave move. To set forth in such unequivocal and complete terms the basis on which peace may be effected, called for a daring that no other statesman has shown since the war broke out.

That the Allies will accept Mr. Wilson's program goes without saying. They could not reject it if they would—and they will not want to. That Germany will accept Mr. Wilson's program is also certain, although Germany may not yet be aware of that fact. But if there is a single man in Germany who knows the character of the President of the United States, he can render his countrymen no greater service than by telling them that, rather than recede from conditions he has once accepted as righteous, Mr. Wilson will continue the fight until his last day in office. And that is March 3, 1921.

Mark this: whatever happens now or fails to happen, if peace is made before the third day of March, 1921, it will be Woodrow Wilson's peace. And it will not differ in any fundamental from the terms proposed by him on January 8, 1918. Germany may not yet know, but she will one day realize, that in Mr. Wilson she faces an immovable moral factor. And she is already beginning to suspect that hers is no invincible military force.

In the light of these things it is of interest to study Mr. Wilson's peace terms and ask: "What of China?"

China is one of the Allies. Legally, her share in the spoils of war is assured. But the spoils of this war will not resemble those of other wars. From the standpoint of other days "there ain't goin' to be no spoils." Yet China has one very tangible asset as the result of her break

with Germany. It is the thing for which that break took place. Indeed, China can claim to be one of the belligerents who has completely realized her war aims. For they are realized in this possession,—a seat at the Peace Conference.

What is that seat at the peace table to mean for China? Rightly used, it should mean her salvation. The affairs of China are sure to be discussed. Statesmen generally recognize this as the world's greatest "danger spot" now that the problems of the Balkans and the Near East are in a fair way to solution. The fifth article in Mr. Wilson's proposal, which would give colonial populations a voice in the determination of their nationality, insures the discussion of Tsingtao and Shantung. Ordinary good management should bring about a discussion of all the other problems connected with China's present and future.

There are six sections in Mr. Wilson's terms which apply directly to China.

The first, which calls for the end of secret agreements, should be welcomed by every progressive Chinese. No one can say how long, but it has been some time since a convention entered into at Peking contained no secret clauses. This has been especially true of the instruments signed since the war began. In particular, all commercial and industrial agreements should be brought above ground under the provisions of this article. To have all these which cannot bear the light swept out of existence and no new ones of that character contracted will be hard on the purses of some politicians and the ambitions of some diplomats, but it will go a long way toward insuring the future freedom of China.

Section two, which lays down a universal rule of freedom of the seas, does not greatly affect China to-day. But China should support it in council, since fifty years from now unrestricted freedom of the seas may be the greatest asset of a developed but non-naval nation.

The significance of section three cannot be overstated. In fact, it cannot now be fully grasped. Mr. Wilson's words are these: "The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance." What does Mr. Wilson mean? World free trade? It is known that he is theoretically, a free trader. It may be that he is convinced that the abolition of Custom Houses, as some have preached, is a necessary forerunner of world peace. The details of his meaning will not be known, probably, before the assemblage of this wide-open Conference. Then he may find himself leading the proletariat as opposed to the capitalistic element, with present lines of combat wiped out. However that may be, the discussion of the proposal should offer China her opportunity. How can she pay off the enormous Boxer indemnities, now only postponed, without economic barriers? These, in fact, are now too low. And what justice is there in allowing outside nations to fix the character of these? And why would it not be juster to wipe out the old obligations, on which she has already paid an enormous sum, and substitute a true open door, with China, on her part, doing away with the outrageous *likin* system? These suggestions, presented at any conference where Mr. Wilson was in control, would have great weight.

What the relation of China may be to section four is problematical. Could the matter be rightly presented, showing that, far from being unarmed, there are some 800,000 troops in China to-day, the Conference might be induced to include China within the terms of the general disarmament proposed. Thus, under the form of submitting to the demands of the western world, China could rid herself of the support of most of these troops, and at the same time of the domination of the irresponsible military leaders that constitutes such a grave menace to internal order. At the same time the disarmament of Japan would remove the last cause for nightmare and make it possible for constructive statesmanship to work in an atmosphere of peace and security. The only thing needed to bring this to pass is an understanding between North and South, thus precluding the continuation of the present system in the guise of preserving "domestic safety."

Section five is the section bound most directly to influence the situation in China. It is sure to bring up the question of Tsingtao. Under present conditions it may well be used to bring up the questions of Manchuria and Mongolia, where Russia has pressed claims. If opposition develops to the proposal for a plebiscite to fix the allegiance of those regions, China should seize on that as an opportunity to demand a searching investigation into the entire subject of her territorial integrity. Mr. Wilson, and others who will be listened to at the Peace Conference, knows well enough that it will be empty form to attempt to secure peace by adjusting matters in Africa while leaving suspicions, jealousies, and unhealed sores in the heart of Asia.

The other general section that China has a right to apply to her own case is section fourteen: "A general association of nations must be formed for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike." What the League of Nations is to mean for China only the future can show. Unless it is reinforced by other measures it may merely confirm dishonest and unpatriotic officials in their tenure of office and subject China to wholesale looting at the hands of her politicians. However, it will insure freedom from invasion and loss of sovereignty. This, in itself, is an advantage which China must secure before much internal

advance can be won. But it must be enforced by internal development along honest lines. And where are we to find a guarantee of this in Mr. Wilson's proposals?

Speaking generally, in the determination manifest in every clause to do away with causes for future wars. Internally undeveloped and inefficiently governed, China presents the greatest single menace to future world peace and the safety of democracy. This is the judgment of Mr. Lippmann, who was recently designated to prepare the case of the United States for presentation at the Peace Conference.

But, specifically, it is to section six China should look for complete salvation. The parallels between China and Russia are too many to be enumerated. Two blundering giants, the one in the eastern and the other in the western hemisphere, the fate of the next century hangs largely on their future. In the case of Russia Mr. Wilson has recognized this. So he calls for "the evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, *assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire.*" Substitute the noun 'China' for 'Russia,' and the adjective 'Chinese' for 'Russian,' and you have the policy which any patriot will insist must be adopted by the nations for this land. Adopt that policy and you open the door for those plans of development by foreign experts, aided by Chinese patriots, guaranteed by the nations, which, spoken of as International Administration, probably hold out the largest hope for the rapid internal growth of China.

No scheme of international administration has yet been proposed which will be fully acceptable even to the most forward-looking Chinese. Probably no scheme can be evolved which will be acceptable to the reactionaries and the majority of the present office holders. But the Peace Conference is going to be a place, for all nations, of sacrifice as well as attainment. It is improbable that China, in that Conference, cannot evolve some program whereby, by sacrificing some of the things which are a real menace to her future, she can attain security and sympathy and the disinterested help of other nations in rehabilitating and modernizing the structure of her life. Indeed, so intent are the nations on securing a lasting peace and so clearly do they see the danger of a disorganized China that, should she fail to make these sacrifices and associate herself freely in these processes of reform, it is likely that the rest of the world would feel justified in forcing her into that course.

Whatever happens, it is hardly possible that the Peace Conference can conclude its efforts and leave China's junk of state adrift like a derelict to constitute a menace to every navigator of the seas of international relations.

Salt

ONE of the first things to strike the American, or for that matter nearly every other Westerner, when he first comes to the Far East, is that the impecunious millions of China must pay more for that very common everyday article of consumption, sodium choride, as it is called by the chemists, than do his comparatively affluent fellow-countrymen. It certainly is an anomaly when one comes to think of it, that foreigners for half a century were able to bring opium into China without any restrictions except that they had to pay a fairly heavy duty, and that they may now bring in or manufacture spirits and tobacco to their heart's content on the payment of what are indeed very moderate duties, whereas salt is put under the ban. The explanation is that in the two most populous countries in the world, namely China and India, salt is a Government monopoly, its manufacture and sale being controlled under most stringent regulations.

As a means of making certain that every man, woman, and child, not to speak of the domestic animals, shall pay something towards the National exchequer, nothing cleverer could be invented. Everyone must have salt, and by making the commodity a Government monopoly and putting a tax on it, every one, from prince to pauper, is made to contribute his share to the National burden. The inhabitants of China may indulge in the vices of foreign-made cigarette smoking and drinking foreign-made whisky on payment of very moderate prices. Spirits, wines and tobacco, which in their country of origin are subject to a heavy excise if consumed at home, escape the payment of this tax if shipped to China on the score that the product is for export. These same spirits and wines come into China on the payment of a duty of 5 or 7%, and as a result, cigarettes, tobacco and drinks are cheaper here than almost any place on earth. But the poorest Chinese coolie, who perforce must add a pinch of salt to his humble daily fare, must shoulder a burden of taxation imposed at the rate of several hundred per cent. It may be mentioned here that Chinese salt is of a very coarse quality, and besides is full of dirt.

The mere statement of the case will demonstrate how unjust this tax is. To tax rich and poor on the same scale is itself an injustice,

and to tax an absolute necessity of life is another one. In order to meet the average Western opinion on this subject of salt and the taxes on it, the Customs tariff of China makes an exception in favor of salt imported exclusively for foreign use, so that the foreigner in China does not need to pay the tax in the same way that Chinese must. In this respect conditions in China, so far as the stranger within her gates is concerned, are better than they are in some South American countries, Venezuela, for instance, where it is a not infrequent occurrence for travellers to be heavily fined for attempting to evade the salt import law. Several years ago an American missionary was fined $200 at one of the Venezuelan ports for trying to bring in a one-pound bag of salt that had cost him 5 cents in New York City.

The object of this article, however, is not to start a campaign with a view of abolishing the salt tax (under a system of Government monopoly) on the score of its injustice. It is not the only unjust system of taxation in force throughout the world, and from present appearances there are not much hopes of effecting any changes before the millenium comes. China has taxed salt from time immemorial, and salt smuggling has been for hundreds of years one of the most profitable industries in the country, and, incidentally, has been the cause of more crimes of violence than can be traced to any other source. Until a decade or so ago, although China in theory taxed all salt made and sold within its borders, in actual practice the greater part of the salt eaten by the populace was that of the "moonshine" variety, that is, made and sold illicitly in the same way as whisky used to be made illicitly in the mountains of Kentucky by the light of the moon.

No one, least of all a foreigner, would advocate the abolition of the salt tax at the present time. The revenue derived from salt in China is greater than that collected by all the Custom Houses; in other words, the duties paid on foreign goods imported from the four points of the compass do not furnish as much revenue to the National exchequer as does the tax on salt; it even overshadows the land tax. The annual revenue from salt in China amounts to little short of a hundred million Mexican dollars; from the land tax the annual revenue is about ninety millions and from the Customs about sixty-five millions. The revenue derived both from the Customs and from salt are hypothecated for the payment of China's Foreign loans. Both are collected under foreign supervision, the Customs being foreign-directed for over half a century. The foreign control of salt collections has been a matter of only a few years, but the result of foreign control has been a revelation.

Nearly all the salt produced in China is evaporated from sea water, although there are way up in the Province of Szechwan enormous subterranean resevoirs of briny water, which are tapped and evaporated by the use of another valuable subterranean product, namely petroleum, which is conducted to the salt evaporating pans by a system of bamboo pipes. The conditions surrounding the production of salt in China are well put in the following two paragraphs taken from J. O. P. Bland's *Houseboat Days in China.*

I have mentioned, I think, that all along that low-lying coast of the Yellow Sea which runs from Shanghai to the mouth of the Chientang river there is a great industry of salt-making; for miles and miles, upon the No-man's land lying between the sea-wall and the tide, you may see the salt-pans glistening in the sun and bent figures of men toiling like ants. It is a good healthy trade this getting of brine on the

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wind-swept mare of the sea, and the men who ply it are a sturdy race; but the salt is not like Tidman's, being a dirty mud-colored substance at best, for the sea water is so turbid near the mouth of the great river that, even after filtering it through clay, the evaporated residuum retains particles of up-country sand.

Now salt in China is a Government monopoly, which means that the article produced, like Italian tobacco, is very bad, and that a vast horde of official harpies batten and prey upon it, from the time it leaves the brine-pan to the moment when it reaches its consumer. Furthermore, it means that, because the duties and squeezes levied by the Gabelle amount to far more than the cost of production, salt-smuggling is one of the great trades of the Empire, providing employment for a mass of boatmen, carriers, spies, desperadoes, and illicit retailers on the one hand, and on the other for barrier watchmen, examiners, river police, gunboat patrols, Government informers, and many other varieties of armed or buttoned men; so that salt, properly considered, becomes a most romantic and precious commodity. I could tell you many interesting things about it,—of the business relations between the Putung smugglers and the gunboats at Sungkiang, of the tricks of the Yangtze river steamers and the remarkable experiences of my friend Chief Engineer M'Cormack; also there is the historic and authentic tale of the preventive service flotilla in and around the Great Lake which, because of too much zeal, had so discouraged the contrabandists of that region that half the flotilla had to take to salt-smuggling in order to justify the existence and protect the livelihood of the other half.

The Chientang river mentioned above will be better known to residents in China as the Hangchow river, and all those who have witnessed that wonderful freak of nature, the Hangchow bore, which is in reality a massive tidal wave that rushes up the narrow confines of the river twice a day, will have remarked that borne in on the rushing waters are hundreds of Chinese junks, which take advantage of the rapidly moving current to make a quick trip from the bay up into the interior. They come in sideways, endways, cater-cornered, and in higgledy-piggledy fashion generally; they are at the mercy of the waters, but looks don't count so long as the boats come in safely, as they nearly always do. The great majority of these boats have no other cargo than salt water, which they have taken aboard by the simple expedient of opening a "porthole" under the water line; these boats discharge their cargo into the salt-evaporating pans lining the shore for many miles in the direction of Hangchow.

It so happens that the best salt on the coast of China is evaporated in the Kiaochow (Tsingtao) territory, where the water being a clean, deep blue the resulting salt is of a fine texture and clear white in color, a very superior article to that known in China generally. But very little of the Tsingtao salt ever comes to the lips of the inhabitants of China, because the Germans having alienated this district from the Chinese—and the Japanese having taken it from the Germans—it does not come within the operations of the Salt Gabelle; in other words, salt is produced in the Kiaochow district without having to pay the enormous salt tax, the fees paid to the German (now the Japanese) Government being merely nominal. The result is that considerable salt is exported abroad from Tsingtao, the principal destination being Korea.

The greatest salt mines in the world are located in Austrian Poland, where rocksalt has been mined for centuries with no indication that the deposits will be exhausted for centuries more to come. In the United States salt is also produced on an enormous scale, and if it became necessary, America could supply the world. Up to the outbreak of war there was very little export from the United States, the home population consuming nearly all of the annual production of twenty five million barrels. There are large deposits of rocksalt in the state of Michigan, and also underground reservoirs of brine, tapped by numerous wells. Up until several decades ago the center of the salt industry in America was to be found in the neighborhood of Syracuse, N. Y., where the water from the salt springs is conducted to evaporating beds in the neighborhood and evaporated partly by the rays of the sun and partly by boiling.

The English word "salary" comes from the word "salt". The Roman soldiers were accustomed to receive a certain daily allotment of salt with their rations, and when it was not convenient to give them salt they were handed a money allowance in place of it with which to purchase same, and this was known as "salarium", the Latin word from which the word "salary" is derived.

G. W. M.

Rastus had been brought up before a Virginia Justice of the Peace. The complainant was a white man who came into court with a black eye.

The Justice, who had known Rastus from previous incidents, inquired why he had hit the man?

"He called me a d—— black rascal, Judge."

"But you are one, aren't you, Rastus?"

"I know I is, Judge, but what'd you do if a man called you that?"

"But you see, Rastus, I'm not one."

"I know you isn't, but supposing someone called you the kind of rascal you is, what'd you do?"

Amid the laughter of the spectators Rastus was let off with a fine of a dollar.

"Jerusalem Delivered"*

BY CHARLES SUMNER LOBINGIER

Being an Address delivered at the American Song Service, at Shanghai, Sunday, January 13, 1918.

SUCH was the title which Tasso, the Italian poet of the late Middle Ages, chose for the epic in which he sang the glories of the First Crusade. It and its seven successors fill a notable page in human history, but it seems to have been reserved for our day to realize the age long dream of the Crusaders.

Jerusalem was indeed "delivered" by Godfrey de Bouillon and his army of Christian knights in 1099; but the deliverance did not long continue, for the strength of the Seljukian Turks was too great.

"The Christian throne of Jerusalem fell in the dust. The Mosque of Omar still occupies the site of the Holy Temple. The Crusades, with all their pomp and pageantry of war and romance, went by, and have long since faded away in the dim past. A new age has succeeded, with new ideas, new institutions, new aims; and if the Holy Sepulchre is again to be the heritage of a Christian Power, and the appanage of a Christian Throne, that will be brought about by peaceful negotiation, or *as the result of a war between great nations*, in God's good time, and not by a new Crusade."

Do these predictions written many years ago, find fulfillment in the present mighty conflict? They would certainly seem to in the light of recent events. The British army which, under Sir Archibald Murray, started from Egypt a year and a half ago or more, has been moving slowly but surely northward, not far from the traditional pathway of the wandering Israelites. On December 10 last, Jerusalem was taken and on the following day the commanding general entered the city and the British, French and Italian flags were raised.

Thus for the first time in seven hundred and thirty years the Holy City is once more in the hands of "a Christian power" and it is not strange if some with historic vision see in this the completion of the work of England's crusader king, Richard Coeur de Lion. One such wrote even before the entry:

"Again the Briton nears the ancient gates!
The city of the Holy Sepulchre
Sits in its Eastern calm and dumbly waits
The coming of the legions from afar.
They're dust a thousand years, the knightly train
That followed Richard's leopard-blazoned shield
Down the long road that valor pointed plain—
The path of honor to the stricken field.
Now men as bold as they, their sires' sons,
Toil through the sands where centuries ago
Their forebears fought—awake with roaring guns
The dead who heard crusading trumpets blow.
Perchance the ghost of grim old Saladin
A scimitar across their path may fling.
Yet shall one wave them onward till they win—
The wraith of England's Lion-hearted King!"[1]

The taking of Jerusalem—the most spectacular event of the present stupendous conflict—has riveted the attention of three worlds—Christendom, Islam and Israel—and for the moment, at least, places the question of Palestine's future in the foreground of discussion. On one point there is a singular unanimity. All of Christendom and nearly all of Islam and of Israel will approve the position taken by the head of the Roman church, and implied in both President Wilson's and Premier Lloyd George's recent statements of the allied war aims, that the Turk must not be allowed to reconquer the Holy Land.

It is not so long since the Turk had his apologists. Lord Beaconsfield's party *e.g.* not only helped the Sultan to keep his terrorized realm but actually defended his policy. "Oh," they would say, "the Turk is not so bad. Those Armenians are terrible fellows and had to be punished for their crimes." To-day this reminds one of a defense of the Belgian atrocities. And even above the wretched babble of that day rose the accusing voice of Gladstone, characterizing the Sultan as "The Great Assassin." And such is the verdict of posterity. No one now speaks of the Turk's *right* to rule. In the eyes of both Moslem and Christian he has long since forfeited any claim to such right. This cruel barbarian from the steppes of Central Asia, this abductor of children, defiler of women, murderer of millions of his subjects and oppressor of all others, must no longer be allowed to pollute earth's fairest and most historic regions. If the present war ends without eliminating the Turk it will fail in one of its most beneficent possibilities.

But when the selection of a successor to the Turk is mentioned, unanimity is not so pronounced. Palestine is the Holy Land not of one faith only but of many—of all indeed who profess to revere the God of the Old Testament and who venerate its heroes.

"Whatever is done there," says a recent writer,[2] "must be a setting aside of all places holy to others. The Russians make pilgrimages to the Holy Sepulchre. The Crusades were fought for it. Jerusalem stands next to Mekka in the Moslem mind".

Godfrey de Bouillon, indeed, founded his Latin kingdom of Jerusalem on the cornerstone of religious intolerance, marking his enty of the Holy City by the massacre, it is recorded, of 70,000 Moslems, and the burning of the Jews in their Synagogue. One who reads that ghastly story can scarcely regret or wonder that the Latin kingdom was so short-lived, lasting barely two generations.

But how refreshing by way of contrast is the account of the latest occupation. The allied forces (for there were French as well as British) carefully planned and deferred their attack so as to avoid a bombardment and to save the holy places. The Latin Patriarch reports to the Vatican that there was no firing or damage in the city. And the allied commander, Sir Edmund Allenby, entered Jerusalem on foot and was greeted by the Sheiks at the Mosque of Omar (over which, with other places sacred to Islam, he placed Moslem guards) and by the Patriarchs of the Eastern churches.

The entry on foot was to demonstrate, no doubt, that the allied commander came not as a conqueror but as a deliverer. So the avoidance of damage and the detail of guards appear to have been Britain's public redemption of a pledge made early in the war to her Moslem subjects (of which she has more than any other power) that their holy places would be respected and preserved.

In March, 1917, Sir Archibald Murray, then commanding these new crusaders, issued a proclamation stating his views, and presumably that of his government, regarding the future of Palestine.

1. O. C. A. Child in the New York Times.

2. Lit. Dig., Vol. 54. p. 710 (Mch. 17. 1917).

*I have to thank my friend, Don Juan Mencarini for calling attention to the fact that the Italian original (*Gerulamme* Liberata) is better rendered "Jerusalem Liberated." But the other phrase has become so fixed by the accepted translations that few English or American readers would recognize any other.

"There can be little doubt," he said, "that we should revive the Jewish Palestine of old, and allow the Jews to realize their dreams of Zion in their homeland. Not all the Jews will return to Palestine, but many will. The new Jewish State, under British or French aegis, would become the spiritual and cultural centre of Jewry throughout the world. The Jews would at least have a homeland and a nationality of their own. The national dream that has sustained them for a score of centuries and more will have been fulfilled."

On November 2 last, Mr. Balfour, British Foreign Minister, wrote to Sir Lionel Rothschild, Vice President of the English Zionist organization:

"His Majesty's Government views with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use its best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious right of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country." [3]

For of all the aspirants the claim of the Jews far antedates any other. They may not, indeed, have been the aborigines of Palestine but they were at least the kinsfolk and successors, even if dispossessors, of the latter. And of the long list of usurpers who followed them—Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Saracens, Crusaders, and Turks—the Jews alone have sufficiently preserved their identity to be able now to occupy the Holy Land. Well may the Jew ask with Byron,

"Assyria, Greece, Rome, Carthage, where are they?"

And the ghosts of those vanished nations must answer with Kipling,

"Lo all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre."

But the Jew may invoke the later lines of the same bard,

"The tumult and the shouting dies,
The captains and the kings depart,
Still stands thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart."

After 2000 years of exile the Jew still looks to the land of his fathers and is prepared to enter it once more—yea has already entered it in part, as will presently appear.

The land of his fathers; there is another prop to the Jew's claim. For to no other claimant is Palestine his ancestral home; it is merely a shrine—a repository of sacred and historic remains. But Canaan is inseparable from Israel—the background of its history, the scene of its Golden Age, the stage on which its national tragedy was enacted.

Finally the Jew needs Palestine. I am well aware that there are large and fortunate sections of the Jewish race—notably those of England and America—whose own surroundings are so favorable that they have no desire to return to Palestine and who even oppose a movement to that end. But that should not obscure the obvious fact that there are other larger and less fortunate sections, like those of Russia, Rumania and Austria which have long needed and, despite impending political changes, are still likely to need, an asylum. Have their coreligionists forgotten Kishnieff, or the Rumanian persecutions of barely four years ago?

I repeat, therefore, that the Jew needs Palestine, meaning, of course, the oppressed and persecuted Jew. And one of the best expressions of that need is the movement known as Zionism. That movement really began with the operations of the Alliance Israelite Universelle in 1860. But organized Zionism, formally inaugurated in the closing decade of the last century by the late Theodore Herzl, merely gave organized expression to Israel's age long dream of repatriation. At its first Congress in Basel in 1897 it formulated a program for "the establishment of a publicly recognized, legally secured, homeland for the Jews in Palestine."

That program has finally won the adherence of some of the most representative Jews—Israel Zangwill, Jacob H. Schiff, Adolph Lewisohn and Mr. Justice Brandeis of our Federal Supreme Court. Last spring a resolution expressing confidence that the allies would use their best efforts toward its realization was adopted by an organization representing some 2,000,000 Jews of the United States. Last month a conference of Orthodox Jews, representing widely scattered constituencies in America, assembled at New York to organize for practical work in Palestine; and about the same time a mass meeting of Jews was held in London, under the presidency of Lord Rothschild, at which resolutions were unanimously adopted thanking the government for its Palestine declaration and pledging its wholehearted support to the Zionist cause. And later in the same month (Dec. 29) it was announced that even the German Zionist Association had adopted similar resolves. The claim that the Jews as a whole do not want Palestine meets almost daily refutation.

Nor does this need rest solely upon the desire for an asylum of refuge. Says Dr. Harry Friedenwald, a leading American Zionist:

"It is only in a great re-settlement of Palestine, in the normal development of our people that it can again rise to real greatness. The lioness of the forest does not bear young in captivity, even well-fed and surrounded by comfort, and the lion of Judah has failed to bring forth prophets and great men in 2,000 years of captivity and dispersion."

So Mr. Justice Brandeis recently wrote:

"The Zionists seek to establish this home in Palestine because they are convinced that the undying longing of Jews for Palestine is a fact of deepest significance; that it is a manifestation in the struggle for existence by an ancient people which had established its right to live---a people whose three thousand years of civilization has produced a faith, culture, and individuality which enable them to contribute largely in the future, as they had in the past, to the advance of civilization; and that it is not a right merely, but a duty of the Jewish nationality to survive and develop. They believe that there only can Jewish life be fully protected from the forces of disintegration; that there alone can the Jewish spirit reach its full and natural development; and that by securing for those Jews who wish to settle in Palestine the opportunity to do so, not only those Jews, but all other Jews will be benefited and that the long perplexing Jewish Problem will, at last, find solution." [4]

I have said that the Jew has already returned to Palestine in part. For that statement I need only refer to the Jewish colonies which were planted and flourished there before the war. An English writer [5] of the past year declares that

"the number of colonies has risen to about forty, with 15,000 inhabitants in all and 110,000 acres of land, and these figures do not do full justice to the importance of the colonising movement. The 15,000 Jewish agriculturists are only 12½ per cent of the Jewish population in Palestine, and 2 per cent of the total population of the country; but they are the most active, intelligent element, and the only element which is rapidly increasing. * * * Under this new Jewish husbandry Palestine has begun to recover its ancient prosperity. The Jews have sunk artesian wells, built dams for water storage, fought down malaria by drainage and eucalyptus planting, and laid out many miles of roads. In 1890 an acre of irrigable land at Petach-Tikweh, the earliest colony, was worth £3.12s., in 1914 £36; and the annual trade of Jaffa rose from £760,000 to £2,080,000 between 1904 and 1912."

Nor is this development solely on the material side. Schools were long since established in which the medium of instruction is the ancient Hebrew tongue.

"The foundation of a national university in Jerusalem is as ultimate a goal for them as the economic development of the land, and their greatest achievement has been the revival of Hebrew as the living language of the Palestinian Jews." [6]

3. See. the Nation (New York) Vol. 105, p. 590.

4. See The Nation, (New York) Vos. 105, p. 592.

5. Turkey, A Past and a Future, The Round Table, June, 1917, 60, 61. Cf. Zionism aud the Jewish Future (London, 1916) 138 et seq.

6. Id. p. 64.

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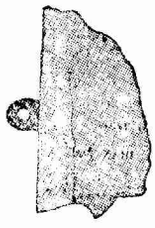

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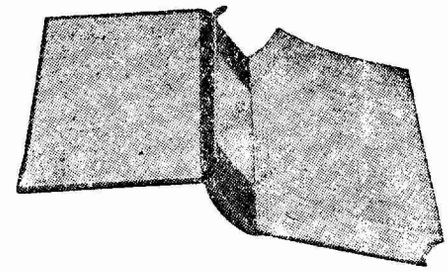

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MILLARD'S REVIEW

113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

Funds for such a University were being raised years ago and included in the plan was a provision for scholarships for advanced research. [7] Indeed we might expect such an institution to occupy a place superior even to that of the University of Athens which in recent years has attracted so many classical students from foreign lands. What possibilities are here of research and discovery by Jewish scholars working on their own ground in the tempting fields of Semitic archaeology, history, philology and jurisprudence!

The aspirations of the Jew as the restorer of Canaan need not conflict with the interests which any other race or religion may have in Palestine. It is estimated [8] that the country will easily support 3,000,000 people, or more than four (and some say ten) times its present number. And that the Jew's presence has already benefited the native, Arabic speaking population we have evidence from a source which cannot be suspected of bias toward that side. In 1912 the German Vice Consul at Jaffa (Joppa) reported.

"The impetus to agriculture is benefiting the whole economic life of the country." [9].

Herbert Samuel, speaking at the mass meeting in London last month, emphasized the thought that "in any new development of Palestine there must be full recognition of Arab rights and reverent respect for the Christian and Mohammedan holy places."

As to the Christian (and in the main the Moslem) world at large, it has no desire for Palestine as a place of residence. Its longings are satisfied if the ancient land is made safe and inviting as a place of pilgrimage. The lack of that, you remember,—the inability of pilgrims to visit the Holy Land in safety—was the immediate cause of the First Crusade.

But now even the mediaeval pilgrimage is largely obsolete. For during the centuries which have intervened since the Crusades Christendom has been slowly coming to realize the conception of its Founder as expressed in that illuminating conversation [10] at the Shechem well where one said:

"Our fathers worshipped in this mountain and ye say that Jerusalem is the place to worship."

And the Other replied:

"The hour cometh when ye shall neither in this mountain nor yet at Jerusalem worship the Father."

Our own Whittier echoes the same thought when he sees

"That all the good the old hath had,
Remains to make our own time glad;
Our common, daily life, divine,
And every land a Palestine."

Christians will be satisfied if Palestine is made comfortable and attractive for travel and (since I have heard Professor Sayce feel bound to add) excavation. They would like its repulsive sights removed,—the noisy beggars who infest almost every scene and mar its hallowed or historic association; the horrible incongruity of Turkish soldiers guarding the Holy Sepulchre; the wailing of the wretched folk at the temple enclosure. They would have the beggars and the wailers transformed into an industrious yeomanry and the Turkish soldiers banished altogether.

And after all most of us find no great enjoyment in visiting a mere ruin. We would like to see Palestine *restored* as nearly as possible—its historic scenes reproduced—its ancient prosperity revived. And who is more likely to accomplish that result than the Jew? For him all this would be a labor of love. There he would find a most congenial field for his thrift, for his enterprise and industry and above all for his idealism. The Jew is best fitted to be Christendom's trustee and caretaker of Palestine!

But it is recognized that the trusteeship will need a protector at least for a time. General Murray's announcement it will be remembered, mentioned a protectorate under Britain or France. Our own nation has been suggested. Norman Hapgood wrote long since:

"The position of the Jews in all countries will be improved if America can be brought to accept a protectorate over Palestine. America is better situated to conduct diplomatic negotiations for a Jewish Commonwealth than any other power because we are not the rivals of any other in the near East."

Doubtless the protector will be one of these three powers. But the selection should afford no occasion for rivalry or competition. It should offer no occasion for territorial expansion but only one for humanitarian service, and the sole question should be, What nation can best discharge the trust?

The deliverance of Jerusalem, then, makes possible the realization of two age long dreams—that of the Jews for repatriation and that of the crusaders for the possession of the Holy Sepulchre. And each may be realized without hindering the other, indeed each may greatly assist the other. Jewish genius devoted to the restoration of Palestine and the good faith of Christendom, acting thru a leading power pledged to its protection, may together enable that ancient land once more to assume a pivotal place in the world. Certainly there could be no more effective object lesson in religious tolerance than the making of Palestine a place where Christian, Jew and Moslem may meet on common ground in peace and safety, reverently visiting the same shrines and acknowledging the same Deity, each loyal to his own ideals yet respecting those of his neighbors and considerate of their sentiments and convictions. And when that is made possible by the generous policy of Christian powers it will be a long step toward the brotherhood of man.

7. The Nation (New York) Vol. 93, p. 472.
8. Id. Vol. 105, p. 555.
9. Turkey, A Past and a Future. The Round Table, June, 1917, p. 61.
10. John, IV, 20, 21.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

January 9. The Russo-German Conference at Brest Litovsk resumes its sittings.

January 10. The British and French forces carry out successful air raids on the enemy trenches south-east of Ypres.

January 11. The French Chamber endorses the Government's action in refusing passports for Socialists to proceed to Petrograd.

January 13. One of the incidents at the Brest Litovsk Conference is a German protest against Russian propaganda evidently aimed at carrying revolution and civil war into the Central Empire; Trotsky, the Maximalist leader, replied that it was not incidental to the armistice that there should be any restriction on the expression of Russian opinion.——The campaign in Italy enters a new phase; the Teutons are massing more troops in the Piave region, taken from

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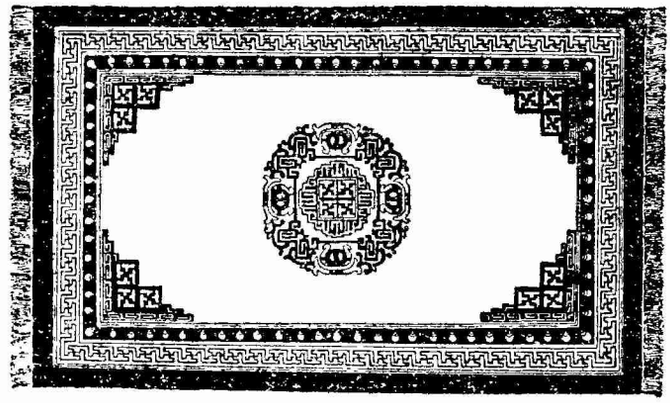

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the Eastern front.——The Parisian newspaper *Le Matin* publishes a statement by an eminent neutral who left Germany January 7, who declares that the Germans will launch a supreme offensive at Verdun as soon as the weather moderates.

January 14. Sir Auckland Geddes, British Minister of National Service, outlines a plan in the House of Commons for increasing Britain's man-power; he says 450,000 more men are needed.——The Turks break the armistice between Russia and the Central Powers by landing 20,000 troops between Trebizond and Rizeh, while a submarine has sunk a Russian transport.

January 15. The German delegates at the Brest Litovsk Conference insist that Germany shall continue to occupy Courland, Lithuania, Riga, and the islands in the Gulf.——The German offensive on the Western front, which has been predicted for some time, is being delayed by severe weather and heavy falls of snow.

January 16. The British Admiralty reports 6 vessels over and 2 under 1600 tons sunk during the week. ——A German communique admits that the French attacked northward of Badonville and penetrated the front trenches.

CHINA

January 15. While the plague is spreading in North Shansi, Dr. Wu is having a dispute with some of the other Chinese doctors, who challenge the correctness of a miscroscopic examination of sputum which he declared was plague infected.——Dr. Watson of the American Board at Fengchen, with assistants, is leaving to endeavor to close the three passes leading to North Shansi, and thus keep the plague outside the Great Wall.

January 16. Dr Wu Lien-teh, who is suffering from *angina pectoris*, has returned to Peking; his place will be taken by Dr. S. P. Chen. The foreign doctors have all moved to Tatungfu, where they will watch the plague situation and cooperate with the Chinese officials as required.——One of the drawbacks in the getting of definite news about the spread of the plague is the imposition of a censorship on telegrams from many of the infected regions.

January 17. The Chinese Government applies to the Bank Consortium for an advance of funds against the surplus Salt Revenue with which to introduce plague prevention measures; it is understood that the money will not be forthcoming unless the Government gives adequate guarantees that the money will be used to good advantage.

JAPAN

January 12. The Government of Niigata reports that an avalanche near Mikunizaki has buried 132 houses and 173 people; 102 dead bodies have been excavated.——The Japanese Government decides to float a loan of Yen 50,000,000; a unique feature of the loan is that subscriptions can be paid with Russian Treasury bills, of which Yen 50,000,000 floated in Japan mature February 9.

GENERAL

January 9. The British Treasury Minister of Reconstruction appoints a committee of 13 to consider currency and foreign exchange problems during the period of reconstruction after the war.——The leading German financial organ states that the petroleum wells in Roumania have been so thoroughly destroyed by the Allies that there is no chance of their paying a dividend for many years.

January 13. The Bolsheviki party drafts a decree cancelling all national loans issued by the Imperial and Bourgeois Governments. All domestic loans held by foreigners are declared cancelled.

January 15. The Berlin *Tageblatt* states that political surprises may be expected in Germany during the next few days; Count von Hertling, the German Chancellor, has postponed his speech in the Reichstag owing to illness.——Ex-Premier Caillaux has arrived in Paris and has been lodged in prison, the authorities having found incriminating documents upon him. It is alleged in Paris that M. Caillaux had plotted with Almereyda and Bolo Pasha and an Italian ex-Deputy with a view to estranging France and Italy from Great Britain.

America

Secretary McAdoo has named W.H. Moran to succeed Flynn as the head of the Federal secret service.

President Wilson has prohibited the execution of any more American soldiers, except with the Pershing forces, before their sentences have been reviewed.

Secretary Daniels announces that a German submarine was captured by the American naval forces on Christmas Day. The destroyers Nicholson and Fanning participated in the exploit.

Paul Menning, a naturalized German foreman in a Brooklyn torpedo factory, has been arrested on a charge of treason. He is accused of altering gyroscopes and thus making torpedoes worthless.

During the closing days of the year 1917 an unprecedented cold wave struck the eastern part of the country. The mercury dropped to 13 below zero at Washington and to 20 below zero at Philadelphia. There was much suffering owing to a shortage of coal.

A sentence of five years in the penitentiary at Jefferson City was imposed by Judge Martin J. Walsh on Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hara, convicted of making utterances in a speech at Bowman, N. D., last Summer tending to discourage obedience to the military registration. The sentence followed a long speech by Mrs. O'Hara, in which she reiterated her opposition to war and defied the Court. Witnesses testified that Mrs. O'Hara declared in her speech at Bowman that "mothers who raised their sons to be 'cannon fodder' were no better than a farmer's brood sow," and that "young men who are foolish enough to enlist or volunteer are only good enough for German fertilizer." Mrs. O'Hara was editor of a Socialist paper in St Louis and later went on a lecture tour.

Men and Events

If you have any doubts about a man's honesty, shake hands with him; it will at least prevent him from picking your pocket.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in another column, issued by Consul General Sammons, which points out the duty of American citizens to register at the American Consulate.

J. K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port of New York and member of the American Board of Customs, and N. E. Lurton, both United States delegates to the Tariff Revision Commission here, have arrived in Shanghai.

A telegram was received in Shanghai during the week from B. H. Paddock, the resident missionary of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission at Yenping, Fukien Province, that the mission residence there has been totally destroyed by fire.

The wits have been active (says the London *Nation*) in finding mottoes for the Jewish Regiment. The original device of "No Advance without Security" has been much improved by the revised version "No Advance without Cover."

Mrs. Daisy Barker, the American woman who had adopted Japanese styles and customs and who has been visiting in Japan since October, left for America last month. The *Herald of Asia* (Tokio) *naively* adds the information that her husband accompanied her.

The telegram published in several daily newspapers during the week to the effect that Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, had died at Pasadena, California, proves to be incorrect. What really occurred was that his son Ned, who was suffering from tuberculosis, died.

E. W. Ames of New York, vice-president of the American Steel Export Company, arrived in Japan last week. Mr. Ames is making a business trip to Japan, China, the Philippines and Australia. The American Steel Export Company is one of the largest exporters of steel in the United States and represents many of the largest mills in the country.

F. C. Atherton, vice-president and general manager of Castle Cooke & Co., a leading firm of Honolulu, sailed for home last week, boarding a steamer at Yokohama. Representing the Sugar Planters' Association of Hawaii, he has been in the Philippines investigating prospects for the investment of American capital in the sugar industry. Mr. Atherton is president of the Y. M. C. A. in Honolulu.

Frank N. Doubleday, of Doubleday, Page & Co., the well known publishers and owners of *World's Work*, accompanied by Mrs. Doubleday, arrived by the Shinyo Maru at Yokohama, January 14. Mr. Doubleday is a partner of the American Ambassador at London, Mr. Walter Hines Page. He is visiting the countries of the Far East in connection with Red Cross work, to which service he is devoting himself.

The death occurred at the Western Hills, near Peking, one night last week of Mrs. T. E. Clarke, only daughter of Sir John and Lady Jordan. Mrs. Clarke died unexpectedly in her sleep. She had many friends in North China, and it was in Peking that she met and became engaged to her husband, Brigadier-General T. E. Clarke, who was then a Major in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Notice to American Citizens

In the Shanghai Consular District

American citizens and the representatives of American institutions and business houses are hereby notified that the regulations of the Department of State urge all American citizens, institutions and corporations to register *annually* with the Consul in whose district they live or operate. The object of this registration is to facilitate the protection of American citizens, institutions and corporations. Those who, knowing the regulations, nevertheless, do not register, may reasonably be presumed not to be entitled to register and not to be entitled to the protection of the United States Government.

Citizens who registered prior to May 1917 should now re-register under the revised regulations.

The revised regulations require the presentation by applicants for REGISTRATION or for PASSPORTS, whose citizenship is based upon birth in the United States, to present certificates of birth, or else the affidavits of two reputable persons (American citizens if possible) having knowledge concerning the date and place of the birth. If, however, *after reasonable efforts have been made*, it is found that such evidence is not obtainable, or if there is urgent necessity for early action on an application, the Department of State will undertake to make the necessary inquiries if furnished with the names and addresses of two or more reputable persons in the United States who are in a position to make affidavits in regard to the applicant's birth in the United States; but, before doing so, requires assurance that the applicant himself has made a reasonable effort to obtain the best possible documentary evidence of his birth in the United States.

Accordingly, to avoid delays in the necessary approval by the Department of State of registrations, and in the securing of passports, American citizens in the Shanghai Consular Districts are advised to secure from the County Clerk of the County, or the authorities of the City, wherein they were born, a certificate of birth, or, if not recorded, the affidavits of two persons in regard thereto.

Dated: Shanghai, January 16, 1918.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.

The Chang Su Ho Garden in Bubbling Well Road, which for many years has served as the site for various amusement and industrial exhibitions, will shortly give way to a block of residential houses. The property has recently changed hands, the new owner being Chu Wei-ching, the principal proprietor of a large dye hong in Hankow Road, Shanghai. The purchase price is stated to be Tls. 340,000.

Fan Yuan-lien, former Minister of Education, has been appointed President of the Tsing Hua College, Peking, by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Education, to succeed Dr. Y. T. Tsur, whose resignation has been accepted. Mr. Fan was vice-president of the same institution in 1911, when it was first started. Following the revolution, he came to Shanghai to become the editor-in-chief of the Chung Hua Book Co., which he held until he was appointed Minister of Education early last year.

The Shanghai Mixed Court has now another rather sensational case before it, in which a married lady is suing an unmarried one to recover ten thousand taels for alienating her husband's affections. Details of the case

are not available for publication, (and probably if they were would not be published because of their nature) owing to the fact that the case, which came before the Italian Assessor, was heard *in camera*—this, by the way, being an unprecedented state of affairs. The plaintiff, Mrs. C. Frankel, is the wife of an Italian contractor, and the defendant is a Miss Obodovsky, a native of Russia, but who has, since the suit was instituted, secured registration at the British Consulate.

The trial of the compradore of Samuel and Co. of Shanghai, and his son, both claiming to be Formosan subjects, charged with the embezzlement of over a million dollars of their employers' funds, has been proceeding for some time in the Nagasaki District Court. Mr. Kikuchi, a Shanghai Japanese lawyer, is appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. Yamaguchi, head of the warehouse department of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in Shanghai, is a witness for the plaintiffs. The accused have practically admitted all the charges preferred against them. One of the partners of the Shanghai firm has been asked to sail for Japan to appear and give evidence. The embezzlement was the result of speculation over cotton and cotton yarns.

Details of the virulence of the epidemics of smallpox and scarlet fever from which Shanghai is at present suffering are contained in this week's issue of the *Municipal Gazette*. The outstanding feature is that smallpox is more prevalent in proportion to population among foreigners than among Chinese. The indifference shown towards vaccination by persons coming to China from other countries is a matter than can only be deprecated, and experience shows that it is just among these new arrivals that the disease has taken its strongest hold. In the course of a month there have been 41 cases of smallpox among foreigners, with 13 deaths. There were also 7 deaths from scarlet fever among foreigners during the same period. It is to be borne in mind when reading these statistics, however, that the term foreigners includes all who are not Chinese, and as a matter of fact the majority of these cases of smallpox and scarlet fever have occurred among the non-Westerners. The British Indian and Japanse population in Shanghai is greater than that of all other foreigners combined. The greater proportion of the smallpox cases have occurred among the Japanese population.

Apropos of recent contributions on Scientific Management appearing in the REVIEW, a correspondent sends us the following clipping appearing several months back in *The Japan Chronicle*, contributed by the well-known F. A. G:—"Efficiency"—that's the motto nowadays; the art of getting 100 per cent results. I remember a story about efficiency in regard to office equipment in which the visitor is being shown over the building by the proud manager, who points out the various card-indexes and file systems and the brainy people in charge of same, and how it was possible by referring to a given number to know under what letter a reference to another number could be found which would show the number and letter of another reference which by a similar process would lead the inquirer to another cabinet wherein he would find a duplicate of the letter he held in his hand, though why he should waste all this time in looking for a duplicate when he could get the stenographer to make one for him in half the time was not explained. His brain reeling with the mass of information given about card-indexes and cross references and filing systems, the visitor espied in a far corner of the main floor a very ordinary-looking middle-aged man who was obviously a "back-number" where scientific efficiency and office training were concerned. The stranger asked why this poor old chap was kept in the building when he was obviously quite out of his element; why not put him on the superannuated list and let him go home. "Oh no," said the boss, "we can't afford to lose him. He's the man we go to when we are in a hurry and want to find things quick."

Annual Meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin

Officers for 1918 were elected as follows at the first annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin, held January 12 at the offices of the China American Trading Company.

The officers elected are:—L. O. McGowan, President; Charles J. Fox, 1st. Vice-President; J. H. Brett, 2nd Vice-President; R. Eddy Mathews, Treasurer, and Richard T. Evans, Secretary. The members of the Executive Committee are Myron Simon, F. Floyd Spielman, Reuben W. Hamlet, Paul H. Bordwell and Dr. Daniel B. Nye.

Major Bassett, Judge Advocate of the 15th U. S. Infantry, spoke to the Chamber about a plan that has been proposed to request the War Department at Washington, in sending future troops to the U. S. forces in North China, to select members of the National Army who might be interested in American trade in China and settle here upon their discharge from the Army. The suggestions of Major Bassett were unanimously approved in principle, and a committee of the Chamber is to be appointed to report on the most feasible plan for bringing the matter before the War Department.

The disadvantages of the uncertainty as to what code of laws should be applied in the American courts in China was brought up for discussion by Mr. Evans. He stated that there was a possibility that Congress might provide the present code of Alaska for the American courts in China, and that in the opinion of members of the American Bar Association of China the Alaskan code was unsuitable. Upon motion the Chamber provided for the appointment of a committee, to communicate with all American organizations in China, with a view to taking joint action in recommending to Congress the drawing up of a suitable code for the American courts in China.

The coming meeting of the Chinese Customs Tariff Revision Commission was also discussed, and the Secretary was instructed to urge each member of the Chamber to submit promptly any suggestion he might have to the Executive Committee which would act for the Chamber.

There were present at the meeting: J. F. Ellis, L. O. McGowan, R. T. Evans, F. L. Barker, C. J. Fox, R. Eddy Mathews, Myron Simon, P. R. Josselyn, F. F. Spielman, J. H. Brett, R. W. Hamlet, M. Weil, J. R. Geib, T. P. Thompson, Dr. D. B. Nye, H. B. Lane, Gordon Duclos, Dr. Harry V. Fuller and E. K. Lowry.

Women's Work

American Red Cross Work

The following article for the guidance of American Red Cross workers, clipped from a New York paper, will give some information on the various reports concerning the need or lack of need of "knitters."

"Secretary Daniels has changed his opinion about knitters. He now assures the women of the land that sweaters and mufflers are needed in the Army and Navy. This is quite different from asserting, as he was reliably reported to have done, that knitting was good for the knitters but its production was not needed by the Government. It is well to have this matter clearly understood, as the enthusiasm of Red Cross workers has for some months been considerably dampened by reports emanating in Washington.

"Our statement of a fortnight ago has been misunderstood by some of our readers. We quoted the words of Secretary Daniels as reported in nearly all of the New York daily papers. One comment consisted of a request that women be authoritatively told by somebody whether they should go on knitting. We are glad that the Secretary of the Navy has given assurance of this point."

American Woman's Club

The next meeting of the American Woman's Club of Shanghai will be held at the Carlton Cafe next Tuesday, January 22, at 4:30 o'clock. The program will be in charge of the Philanthropic Department and Dr. Mary Stone of Kiukiang will give a lecture on "The Cure of Tuberculosis." The Literary Department will have charge of the meeting on February 6.

The Literary Section of the American Woman's Club met with Mrs. R. H. Gregory, 65 Avenue du Roi Albert, on Friday, January 18. A study of the "Iliad" was taken up and Mrs. Ely was leader of the meeting.

The Musical Department met with Mrs. Hallam on Friday, January 18, in her rooms at the Astor House.

Chinese Blind Girls in War Work

At the annual meeting of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness held in New York on Wednesday, December 12, Professor George B. Fryer of Shanghai, who is in the United States investigating the work for the blind in the interest of the Chinese Government, had some lantern slides showing a group of Chinese girls in a school for the blind knitting and it was said that in three months these girls had knitted 1,800 pairs of socks for the Russian soldiers. Professor Fryer said that blindness was more prevalent in China than in any country, one in every four being blind. This he said was due to the ignorant people's prejudice, uncleanliness, and insanitation. He also told of the work of the twelve schools for the blind in charge of foreigners.

War Relief on Steamship Venezuela.

More than G.$500 was contributed to the American Red Cross on one of the Pacific Mail Liners between San Francisco and Honolulu. The Venezuela left San Francisco on December 15, and reached Shanghai on January 13 at 3 o'clock p.m. During the voyage nearly G.$110 was raised by a "taffy pulling", which will be given to the Seamen's Fund, to aid the widows and orphans of seamen.

The American Red Cross

The number of memberships obtained in the Christmas Drive 1917 as reported in telegrams and despatches by American Consuls in China as of January 8th, 1918, is as follows: Amoy 36; Canton 155; Changsha 120; Chefoo 177; Chungking 50; Foochow 200; Hankow 189; Harbin 68; Hongkong 55; Mukden 27; Nanking 160; Peking 417; Shanghai 554; Swatow 52; Tientsin 250; Total 2,450.

American War Relief

A shipment of knitted goods, bandages, pillows and slings will be made at an early date from the war Relief Work Rooms at 18B Kiangse Road. Material for this shipment has also been sent in from the outports. Mrs. H. H. Arnold announces that any old pieces of cloth of light colors, suitable for filling pillows, can be sent to her at the Work Rooms, 18B Kiangse Road.

American War Relief at Hankow

The American War Relief Association at Hankow has sent the following articles to Shanghai to be forwarded to the Red Cross Association in the United States:

96 bandages ("T" and "Many-tailed")
41 suits of pyjamas
33 bed wraps
51 prs. bed socks
17 knitted sweaters
9 prs. socks.

Since the first work was not given out in Hankow until about the middle of November, the ladies of the Work Committee may well congratulate themselves upon their good beginning. American women, or others interested, are reminded that work is given out and received at Mrs. Henkel's house, Rue de Paris Extension, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and that sewing meetings are held at Mrs. Maslin's on Monday afternoons and at Mrs. Gracey's on Thursdays.

The Peddlers reported at the meeting of the Executive Committee on Tuesday, January 8, that when all chits have been paid they will have cleared $615.10 from their venture in the "War Charities Shop"; $360.40 of this is already in the hands of the Treasurer of the Association.

For the benefit of those who may not understand the American Red Cross, it may be stated that while there is no official connection between the two, our local Association sends all its contributions, whether of garments or of money, to the Red Cross by way of the central organization in Shanghai.

Women and Events

Miss Catherine Briggs, who has been giving a series of readings under the patronage of the White House, Washington, is now in Yokohama. Miss Briggs is *en route* to China and Manila, where she will give recitations for the benefit of the Red Cross Society.

Mrs. Thomas J. Preston of New York, formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland, is one of the first women to be honored with membership on the executive committee of the National Security League.

Miss Katherine Stinson, the young aviator who gave displays in China last year, made a non-stop record for women on December 11, by flying from San Diego to San Francisco, a distance of 610 miles in nine hours and ten minutes.

Correspondence

A British-American Peace Hymn

TO THE EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

While reading in a recent issue of your paper about American-British cooperation in business and otherwise, I was brought to think of the "Peace Hymn" written more than twenty years ago (at the time of the Venezuela boundary dispute), by the late Prof. George Huntington of Carleton College, Minnesota.

At the time there was some jingo war talk between England and the United States. On both sides of the Atlantic sprang up a strong protesting sentiment of friendliness and conciliation. Sermons were preached and resolutions offered, deprecating war and advocating a treaty of arbitration and a court for the adjustment of international questions. Mr. Carnegie, always enthusiastic for international conciliation, had, with Prof. Huntington's consent, printed the hymn in the form of a neat New Year card, which was extensively distributed in England and the United States.

As a tribute to the memory of Prof. Huntington, and as of more than ordinary interest in view of world conditions to-day, I give below the "Peace Hymn" which may be sung to the tune of the well-known national anthems of Great Britain or America.

PEACE HYMN

Two empires by the sea,
Two nations great and free,
One anthem raise.
One race of ancient fame,
One tongue, one faith, we claim;
One God, whose glorious name
We love and praise.

What deeds our fathers wrought,
What battles we have fought,
Let fame record.
Now, vengeful passion, cease;
Come, victories of peace,
Nor hate nor prides caprice
Unsheath the sword.

Though deep the sea, and wide,
'Twixt realm and realm, its tide
Binds strand to strand.
So be the gulf between
Gray coasts and islands green
With bonds of peace serene,
And friendship spanned.

Now may the God above
Guard the dear lands we love,
Both East and West.
Let love more fervent glow,
As peaceful ages go,
And strength yet stronger grow,
Blessing and blest.

C. J. NELSON.

Kingchow Theological Seminary,
Kingchow, Hupeh, January 8, 1918.

What China's Foreign-Trained Men Are Doing

TO THE EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

"Where are China's foreign-trained men?"

This question was presented to me, as one of them, by an American friend who has made a thorough tour of China since the day he arrived in Shanghai several months ago. I did not wonder at such a question for it is expected that foreign critics would look with interest for the men of their training, and wonder particularly where they are at the present moment of national crisis.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, speaking at the "Chinese-British-American Evening" in Peking, threw some light on the situation when he said:

"Some . . . have bewailed the fact that the students who have returned from abroad are able to make so little impression upon life and action in China. When we consider that they are a mere handful as compared with the 350 million inhabitants of China, this is not to be wondered at."

It is true there is but a mere handful of us. I would point out, however, something about the distribution of this handful, and the following sample names are given as examples of men of foreign training who *are* making their impressions upon life and action in China along political, educational, commercial, religious, and professional lines.

Dr. Wu Ting Fang is an example of the political men. This great statesman does not need any introduction for he is known in every part of the world. Of the younger set C. T. Wang is certainly making great use of a foreign education, whatever may be thought of his policies.

Again Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister to the United States; Dr. Alfred Sze, Minister to the Court of St. James; Dr. W. W. Yen, former Minister to Germany; Mr. Luther M. Jee, head of the Foreign Loan Department and former English Secretary to the Minister of Finance; and Mr. F. S. Chien, Chief Chinese Secretary of the Salt Gabelle, are a few examples of foreign training in politics.

Of those who are using their efforts to remodel our system of education, I may name Chancellor Chai of Peking (Government) University; Dr. Y. T. Tsur, President of Tsinghua College, and his associates at that institution; Dr. P. W. Kuo, President of the Nanking Normal College; and Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, senior member of the St. John's University Faculty.

In the commercial line may be mentioned Dr. Fong F. Sec of the Commercial Press; and the late Mr. Chinson Young of the Chung Hwa Book Company of Shanghai.

The following may be mentioned as leaders of much influence in religious work. Messrs. Tsao, Zee (K. S.), and Chuck of the Shanghai Y. M. C. A.; Mr. David Z. T. Yui, General Secretary of the National Y. M. C. A.; Drs. Lee and Woo, and Mr. Lin of the Lecture Department of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A.; Dr. W. P. Chen of the Student Volunteer Movement, and Mr. Fei of the Peking Y.M.C.A.

Dr. Pond M. Jee and Dr. Mary Stone are representative of a number of returned students in effective medical work.

Admittedly we are not all prominent, or even successful, any more than are men in other walks of life. But give us time. A comparative handful perhaps, and apparently dissipated, but certainly not inoperative.

MING S. LOWE.

Hangchow Christian College, January 11, 1918.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

The Plague in Shansi

From the North-China Daily News (Shanghai)

The ignorance and conservatism of north country provincial officials are still a byword in many directions and Shansi appears to contain some choice specimens. But the safety of the north of China and even of further regions must not be imperilled in order to save the face of a few obstinate fossils. Our Peking correspondent says that the Government is alive to the danger and a mandate has been issued ordering Dr. Wu Lien-teh to institute the necessary precautions. This is not enough unless he is given the means of carrying out those orders, which quite clearly he does not at present possess. The horrors that occurred in Manchuria six years ago are evidence that no time is to be wasted. On the other hand, the experience then gained proves that pneumonic plague can be coped with effectively by very simple means which the least educated peasant ought to be able to grasp. Those means Dr. Wu Lien-teh must be given the means to enforce, if necessary by the aid of soldiers and the removal of obstructive officials. Mandarins have been cashiered and even have received the silken cord for far less serious matters.

From the Peking & Tientsin Times (Tientsin)

An idea seems to be abroad that the Pneumonic Plague epidemic will automatically die out as the weather becomes warmer. It may be hoped that this will be the case, but it is not wise to assume that it will. The International Plague Commission at Mukden found that "the chief factor in the decline of the (Manchurian) epidemic has probably been *the preventive measures* which were enforced either in accordance with scientific methods or by the crude efforts of the people to protect themselves. Climatic influences *may have contributed*, indirectly, or even directly, towards bringing the epidemic to an end, *but the evidence presented on these points is inconclusive*. The decline has not been due to any loss of virulence of the bacillus." The cold winter of North China certainly assists the spread of the disease by causing the people to herd together under insanitary conditions in villages, rest-houses and inns. But because the Manchurian epidemic declined rapidly from March onwards, it is not safe to assume that the present epidemic, if left to itself, will do the same. The situation calls for the adoption of an organized plan of campaign against the Plague at every point where there is a reasonable prospect of arresting its progress. At those places which now appear to be chiefly threatened Foreign, or Foreign-trained, doctors should be given full powers to prepare suitable buildings for isolation and quarantine, to form emergency sanitary corps, and to impose such restrictions as they may deem necessary and practicable upon travellers, by road, river or railway. It would probably have a salutary effect upon avaricious and ignorant officials, whose cupidity or stupidity may lead to tens of thousands of preventible deaths, if the Suiyuan Governor were summarily dismissed from his post, and it were made known that the same punishment would be meted out to any other official who failed to cooperate to the fullest possible extent with the Doctors . . . While the President, the Tuchuns, and other officials are intriguing and squabbling, while the country continues to trifle with civil war, a menace is gathering strength on the Mongolian border which, if it be not promptly and effectively suppressed, may carry off more men, women and children in the course of a few months than China has lost in all her wars—foreign and civil—during the past Century.

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A modern store has been opened by the American Woman's War Relief Work Association in the Benjamin Building at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and Szechuen Roads. The store is modern in fittings with show windows, etc. and will be managed in a thoroughly efficient manner. It will be managed by Mrs. K. L. Brode, and it is the intention of the committee in charge of the Exchange to pay the actual cost of materials used in preparation for work to be sold at the store. All profits derived from the sale of materials at the store will be used here in Shanghai in the purchase of materials for the

American War Relief Work

now being conducted in Shanghai, by the American War Relief Work Association, in the Fearon, Daniel Building on Szechuen Road. The entire proceeds derived from the sale of materials at the Woman's Exchange will be handed over to the American Woman's War Relief Association.

WHAT YOU CAN BUY

Articles that may be purchased at the Exchange consist of jellies, preserves, pickles, fancy work of all kinds, baskets and ornamental work of all kinds. Orders for cakes and candies and such materials should be placed 24 to 48 hours in advance in order to insure freshness and obviate waste. It is hoped that ladies planning tea parties will order from the exchange materials their cooks are unable to prepare.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

The success of the Woman's Exchange, depends primarily upon the American women living in China although donations from women of other nationality are thankfully received. If you can do fancy work of any kind, or have articles of this kind for which you have no use, place them on sale at the Exchange. In case you desire to make fancy work to place on sale at the Exchange, the Committee will pay the cost of the raw materials used.

The use of the store room in the Benjamin Building has been donated to the Association; the Municipal Council has donated the electric light service; the Gas Company has donated heaters; the Telephone Company has donated the use of a telephone. It is now the problem of American women in Shanghai and the outports of China to assist in this enterprise upon which the success of American War Relief Work so largely depends.

Japanese-American Cooperation

From the Peking Evening Times

Many disquieting reports about the active propaganda of the Megata Mission in the United States of America have been reaching China recently and the most disconcerting of all is the report which we print to-day. It is said that Baron Megata has arranged with the authorities at Washington for the American financing of Japan's exploitation of China. If this is true it is much more serious than the Lansing-Ishii agreement. No Japanese scheme more dangerous to both Chinese and American interests has ever been suggested than this scheme of Japanese-American cooperation in China. It is designed to snuff out at once America's moral prestige in this country and eventually to make independent American commercial development impossible. It is a scheme which the American residents in China, whether journalists, business men, diplomats. educators or missionaries, would vote down, if they were given the opportunity, by an overwhelming majority, and it is recommended to the few American financiers in New York who have been supporting it by nothing better than short-sighted expediency. If the United States Government in Washington gives its official blessing and support to this scheme it is either because it is pitifully ignorant of the confirmed knowledge of Japanese political and commercial methods in China held by every Occidental community in the Far East, from Batavia to Vladivostok, or because it sees fit to reverse in the most radical manner the traditional American policy in the Orient.

Japanese-American commercial cooperation in the East means that America is to supply the capital, Japan is to place it and collect the interests or the profits, and the financiers of the two nations are to divide the net profits. Japanese investments in China invariably do net profits, while very few big American investments have been made or can be made. American business men in the East know why this is true and so do the Japanese, but it is not generally understood in America. It is true because American business men in China will not do business in the Japanese way in the first place and because they would not have the official support of the American diplomatic system in the second place if they tried it. Japanese business is obtained by a conformity to Chinese methods and protected by methods peculiar to Japan and now thoroughly understood and heartily resented by the Chinese. Japanese commercial and political expansion go hand in hand in China. Trade steps into every breach made by political influence and wherever trade gains a foothold there political influence establishes itself. Because the Chinese Government is seldom representative of the Chinese people or devoted to its interests, a commercial proposition has to be made attractive to the factor in the government which passes upon it, not attractive to the Chinese people or designed to promote their welfare. The Japanese know this and so do all Occidentals in China. The Japanese conform to this condition and are officially supported in "doing as Rome does," but the Occidental is not prepared to conform and would get no support if he did. Under those conditions Japanese business gets big results and gets them quickly, while Occidental trade worries along making very little progress and making that very slowly and painfully.

The American financiers who are supporting the cooperation scheme now suggest that since Japanese methods get business in China and make it pay that America give Japan her money to invest, that America shift the responsibility of doing business, in ways which neither the American business conscience nor the American Government will approve, to the Japanese who have no scruples, no reputation for altruism to maintain, and a Government which will back a proposition and protect the capital that is invested. "Political conditions in China," they say, "make the conduct of big business along straightforward and legitimate lines, unsupported by strenuous diplomatic

Too Late!

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interference in Chinese affairs, too difficult and expensive to trifle with. Our own Government will not support us if we try to do business not in conformity with its traditional policy or the traditions of our trade abroad, so we must get our Government to let us do our business under the auspices and protection of a Government which has no sentimental traditions but which will back up our investments with tangible military support." So, if the telegraphic report of Megata's diplomatic achievements in Washington is true, it would seem that the American Government has been induced to sanction this shifting of responsibility. Naturally we do not believe that the proposition was put before Secretary McAdoo or any other official so frankly and clearly as this, for we do not believe that this doctrine of expediency would have appealed to the American Government. Mr. Koike, the real head of the mission, the ingenious gentleman who invented the Twenty One Demands, certainly knew how to present the case much more diplomatically. We do know however that this plea of expediency has influenced the American business men who have given the Japanese propaganda their support. To them it is a matter of business. They are weary of trying to do business in China under the present Chinese administrative system hampered by delicate little questions of business morals and international morals. They want to invest money in China and they want their investments made safe and their interest insured.

Now most of us in the Orient would rather not do business than do it on these terms. The rest of us might be willing to shelve our scruples and turn our trade over to Japanese agents if we thought that the benefits to be gained would be permanent. None of us in the Orient believes now that Japanese methods or Japanese prestige are going to outlive this European war. As long as we believe that the Allied and the American Governments are sincere in the announced principles for which they are fighting, and as long as we believe in their ultimate victory, we must believe that both Japanese influence and Japanese methods in this country are going to be effectually checked after the war. While we have this faith we must also believe that any American interests allied with Japanese interests and established by Japanese methods will be subject to the same check. If we had not this faith we should still be loth to believe that American interests entrusted to the Japanese would be handled to the ultimate profit of anyone but the Japanese. American money will be used to establish a Japanese trade monopoly in China. If the post bellum readjustments do not make and end Japanese commercial policy in China, as we believe, then American money will have helped Japan to establish a system which will put independent American, British and French trade in this country at the mercy of Japan and will leave the Japanese free to crowd their American partners out of the cooperative schemes at their earliest pleasure. It must be clearly manifest to every American in the East that this cooperative scheme is commercially immoral in the first place, and that apart from all moral issues it is fatally short-sighted no matter how conditions are adjusted after the war.

"Camaraderie"

From The Central China Post (Hankow)

As far as we know, little progress has been made in cultivating a spirit of camaraderie between native and foreign traders. They have so much in common that they might reasonably be expected to meet together and arrange for combined action in seeking the removal of the many hindrances to trade. There is the universal *likin* blocking every highway and waterway; there are wild generals plundering towns, destroying cargo and holding up trade—they even fire on steamers killing foreigner and native alike. Then there is the matter of developing the country's resource where foreign skill and foreign capital could play so great a part, but the traders concerned never pull together. The Chinese merchants have their meetings and the foreign merchants have theirs, and the chief business of the former is to

consider how to circumvent the latter. We wonder if any foreign merchant knows a compradore or a dealer whom he could really call a chum. We may be told that the thing we are in search of is to be found in mission circles, more especially in connection with educational and Y. M. C. A. effort. We doubt it; these are working towards it but the realization has not come yet. We have known many excellent native Christians who were worthy of every respect, but none with whom we could feel entirely at one—the impenetrable barrier was always there. We cannot say which side is responsible for it; we do not even know what the barrier is although quite sensible of its existence. We can only account for it by Kippling's lines which are so popular because they are felt to be so true :—

East is East and West is West
And never the twain shall meet,

which lines, be it noted, explain nothing.

[The principal reason why Kipling's words as quoted above "explain nothing" is that the Hankow editor, like many editors before him, has garbled what Kipling really wrote. The words quoted above are only the first half of the sentence, the latter part of which is "till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's great judgment seat."—Ed. M. R.]

Enemy Subjects in China

From the Peking & Tientsin Times

There were very good reasons why enemy subjects should have been interned as soon as China entered the war. There are urgent reasons why this step should no longer be delayed. One of these reasons is what has happened during the past few months in Russia. It is common knowledge that there are tens of thousands of Austro-German military prisoners in Siberia. There is a large War Prison at Harbarovsk, on the Siberian-Manchurian frontier, and many prisoners have until recently been detained at other centers within easy reach of the Chinese and Mongolian frontiers. There is reason to believe that during the disturbances of the past few months a large number of escaped or released prisoners have been trickling into Manchuria or Mongolia by various routes. Doubtless they have been given one or more rendezvous to make for and no-one will imagine that they have come to admire the scenery, or merely to explore Chinese territory. Under the present slipshod methods they probably pass themselves off as Russians, should they encounter any inquisitive Chinese official. Yet a few hundred or thousand desperate men might well find themselves in a position to create very serious trouble at a time when China is so disturbed, and Bolshevism has actually spread to the Russian sphere in Manchuria.

Then there is reason to believe that the Germans have not remained inactive, or neutral during the series of political crises through which China has been passing during the last few months. If one could get at the root of her troubles one would probably find that German agents, and German money, had played no unimportant part in fomenting opposition to the Central Government. It would be foolish to imagine that the agents of a Government which has caused so much mischief elsewhere are leading innocent inactive lives in China, where there are so many opportunities for men with a little enterprise, and some money, to stir up trouble.

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C. i. f. c. i.

LETTERS from the public to the newspapers often raise interesting points, and are frequently answered by readers and by editors. One of the most famous queries ever propounded to a newspaper was that by "An Old Philadelphia Lady," who wrote to the editor of the Paris edition of the *New York Herald* more than three decades ago asking for the formula by which she could most easily convert the readings of the Fahrenheit thermometer to the Centigrade, and *vice versa*. Letters came streaming in from all over the world, with the result that the Paris edition of the *New York Herald* has continued to publish that letter in every issue of its newspaper during all these years without missing an issue; in the great majority of issues there are no replies, but frequently there are new ones, one of the most recent being that of a Belgian soldier in the trenches.

While answers to correspondents received from the public are frequently wrong, it is seldom that those from editors are incorrect. But there are slips now and then, and it is somewhat of a surprise to see that very excellent daily financial journal, *The New York Journal of Commerce*, slipping up in its explanation of the meaning of the apparently cryptic letters which appear at the head of this article. A reader wrote in to inquire what their meaning was, and this is the *New York Journal of Commerce's* reply: "The initials *c. i. f.* represent the words, cost, insurance, and freight, and they indicate that the price quoted binds the seller to supply the goods, insure them, and pay the freight upon them. The additional letters *c. i.* are sometimes used to mean that the seller agrees to supply at his own expense a consular invoice."

The above explanation of the meaning of the letters *c.i.* is a very ingenious one indeed, and in these days consular invoices are matters of great importance. But, as every merchant engaged in the Far Eastern trade will know, this explanation is absolutely erroneous. The correct explantion is, of course, that the last two letters *c.i.* mean commission and interest.

Now that this subject is brought up, and seeing that one of the leading financial papers of the world has gone wrong in its explanation, it will be *apropos* to explain the system which surrounds the bringing of cargo from a foreign port to its eventual purchaser in the Far East. This explanation is given, not for the benefit of Far Eastern merchants who know all about it, but for the benefit of merchants in America, where the ignorance of details concerning the financing of cargo for shipment abroad is little short of abysmal.

China's currency being on a silver basis, and the American seller insisting on prices in gold, one of the inherent features of every purchase of foreign cargo coming to a Far Eastern port is an exchange contract made between the Chinese buyer (or by the foreign importer in China on his behalf) with the bank in Shanghai, acting as the agent for the bank abroad to whom the documents are hypothecated during the time the cargo is on the way out. The business of fixing the exchange contracts supplies a means of livelihood for about a score of bullion brokers, whose carriages are to be seen flying through the streets of Shanghai every business day at breakneck speed. The rate of exchange between silver and gold, particularly in these days, is liable to fluctuate at any minute, and it is a matter of prime importance that the broker should get to see his customer at the earliest possible moment. The brokers get their rates from the various foreign banks, and there is no advantage for the merchant to make his contract for exchange with the bank direct, as the bank protects the broker by quoting at least as high a rate, if not a higher one than given through the broker—to whom the bank, by the way, pays a commission.

When, after what is frequently prolonged telegraphic correspondence, a "deal" is eventually closed for the purchase abroad of a certain lot of cargo, the inevitable contract between the foreign importing merchant and the Chinese customer still remains to be made. The question then to be determined is: Does the Chinese buyer wish to pay on a straight *c. i. f.* basis, that is, he is to have handed to him upon their arrival (provided he pays for them) the shipping documents, pay the importing agent a profit the rate of which may or may not be disclosed, and pay to the bank the interest on the draft from the time the cargo left the foreign port up to the time that the draft is retired, (interest for about a month usually being included, this to cover the time it will reasonably take to send the remittance by mail to the foreign port of origin). This is the usual course, the Chinese buyer choosing according to his own ideas the moment when the rate of exchange between silver and gold is to be fixed—at least in such cases where the foreign merchant has sold to the Chinese buyer at a gold price.

It happens quite often, however, that the Chinese buyer—and much more often has this happened with

Russian buyers who wished cargo during the past few years for shipment by way of Manchuria to Russia—wishes the contract made in silver, and wishes the foreign merchant to look after bank, and other, charges himself, that is, he wishes a contract made on a *c.i.f.c.i.* basis, which means that the original cost of the goods, the marine insurance and the freight, as also the "commission" or profit and the bank interest are all included in the price. In such cases, of course, the importing merchant must fix a time for payment, as otherwise there is no telling what the accumulating interest charges might run up to. This same *c.i.f.c.i.* basis of contract is also occasionally made use of when foreign cargo is sold at a gold price.

New U. S. Trade Commissioner Assigned to Shanghai.

During the week an announcement was made by Consul General Sammons in Shanghai that a special Commissioner of the U. S. Treasury Department had been assigned to Shanghai for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the valuations of merchandise and invoices on same, thus facilitating greatly the business of exporters of Chinese products to the United States. This simply means that exports from China to America have reached such a degree of importance that the same system is put into effect here that America introduced into the principal countries of Europe many years ago, where, at the principal cities, the U. S. Treasury Department has maintained a corps of agents, who not only examine the invoices of ordinary shipments, but keep a close watch on persons who are suspected of trying to smuggle valuable articles to America without the payment of duty.

Martin R. Nicholson is the special commissioner detailed to Shanghai. Accompanying the new officer is Frederick Achenbach, fresh from service of many years in Europe, who will travel with Mr. Nicholson on a trip throughout his new district, which comprises China and other adjoining territory.

The special commissioner in the Far East for the American Treasury Department, who has acted in a similar capacity, heretofore has made his headquarters at Yokohama; now the agent at the Japanese port will confine his activities to Japan. The district of China and contributing districts will be in charge of Mr. Nicholson, with offices at the American Consulate-General in Shanghai.

China is Japan's Asset in Commerce

The official trade returns for past year of the Japan-China trade, issued by the Finance Department of Japan, fully shows that China's market is becoming one of the best commercial assets for Japan.

The total value of Japan's exports to China during the whole twelve months is Yen 289,157,000, which figure is an increase of Yen 116,367,000 over the previous twelve months. The present increment represents roughly one-fourth of the total increase witnessed in last year's foreign trade of Japan.

This result has been obtained, it is to be noted, in the face of many adverse circumstances, such as heavy advances in the price of commodities here, the irregular moves in exchange, political disturbances in the heart of China and others. If the general tendency in the political and financial situations were favorable the increment might have been bigger.

The total value of imports from China for the past year comes up to Yen 112,620,000, which figure is an increase of Yen 19,331,000 over the previous year. This gain is comparatively small but this shows how Japan is becoming active in drawing on China for its raw materials for industrial plants.

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Tremendous Needs For Tin Plate

So important has tin plate become in the war, also in the ordinary economics of peace, that not only has American success on the battlefield become vitally wrapped up in the tin question, but already the food supply of 1918 is causing tin can manufacturers some concern.

"With fair luck and conservation, the 1918 season will not suffer seriously from lack of cans," said H. W. Phelps, president of the American Can Company, at a recent meeting of southern California canners at Los Angeles.

"Prices will be higher than in 1917," he said, "but Government control of the steel and tin plate industries will offset a part of the sharp advances in raw material. The only serious disturbing factor is the danger of labor troubles.

"Few canners realize the tremendous demand for tin plate for strictly war purposes. All small cartridges are partitioned with tin plate in much the same manner as eggs in an egg case, and then they are enclosed in a tin box and soldered up, air and water tight. The larger shells are placed in individual cans, a three-inch

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shell, for example, being seated in a can three inches in diameter by eighteen inches long. This is only one of the many war demands being made on tin plate outside of the food canning trade.

"In the food trade, increased demand has been phenomenal. For example, milk, which is one of the most essential army rations, is being packed in tremendously increased quantities.

Referring to the situation for 1918, Mr. Phelps stated that nobody yet knew what the price of cans would be this year or what deliveries would be but, he said, under the guidance of the Government, the problem of producing cans would be solved. There is practically no pig tin produced in the United States, and heretofore it has all come through England and, therefore, through the submarine zone. Last year one great cargo of pig tin was sunk by a German submarine and this caused a great deal of trouble. For the new year, arrangements have been made to ship around through the Straits of Malacca to San Francisco or Los Angeles and thence by rail to the tin plate mills, thus increasing the freight cost, but successfully avoiding the submarine trouble.

Commercial and Financial Notes

Recent issues of the *Shanghai Customs Daily Returns* show that there is an increasing trade from Chinese to American ports of peanut (groundnut) oil.

The growing popularity of automobiles in Shanghai may be judged from the fact that a recent steamer from the United States brought 47 of these vehicles of various makes.

A Japanese report says that a big cotton spinning mill with 15,000 spindles will be opened in Tientsin February 1. Three-quarters of the capital will be furnished by Chinese and the remainder by Japanese. Among the Chinese shareholders are President Feng, Generals Tuan Chi-jui and Ni Shih-chung and Chang Hsun. Only Chinese raw cotton grown in South China will be used in the new mill. The employees are to be purely Chinese.

As an act of good will between the United States and Canada, the Bureau of Fisheries of the Federal Government has announced that it is arranging to ship ten million sockeye salmon from its Afognak, Alaska, hatchery to hatcheries on the Fraser River in British Columbia, in order to build up the run of bluebacks in that waterway and in Puget Sound. The Afognak fish station has just completed its most successful season since the eruption of Mount Katmai in 1912. More than 53,000,000 eggs of the blueback salmon and 300,000 of the humpback salmon have been secured.

The Chinese authorities at Harbin have issued a proclamation insisting that all Chinese firms, shops, etc., accept the new issue of roubles on the same basis as the old rouble notes, at the same time warning those who refuse to accept them that they are liable to prosecution and a fine of ten times the amount involved. This measure, together with the resolution of the Chinese Eastern Railway to insist on payment of freight and fares being made with the new roubles, has caused the discount on the latter to diminish considerably and eventually they are likely to regain their par value.

According to inquiries made by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the unsold stock of flour of the best quality produced by the Shanghai mills now exceeds 3,000,000 sacks and that of the secondary quality amounts to about 1,000,000 sacks. The end of the Chinese year, as a rule, coincides with a reduction in business, and the flour trade is no exception in this respect. The General Chamber has therefore forwarded a petition of the Shanghai flour mills to the Waichiaopu and suggested the advisability of permitting the export of native flour to foreign markets as a sure means of disposing of their surplus stock as well as giving an impetus to this kind of enterprise.

Statistics prepared by Capt. A. A. Poland, United States traffic expert of the Committee on Inland Water Transportation of the Council of National Defense, show the loss of tonnage on the Great Lakes since 1914, due to the Panama Canal act, to be 44,080 gross tons, with a gross aggregate tonnage carrying capacity of 880,000 tons for one season. This act made it necessary for all railroad-owned lake vessels to be disposed of, and at the time of its passage there were in service 55 such vessels, varying in tonnage from 1,840 to 6,500 tons. Sixteen of these have been entirely eliminated from the lakes west of Lake Ontario. One, the Mohawk, is still in cross-lake service on Lake Michigan.

The Share Market.

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End. Jan 11	Last Quotation, Fri. Jan. 18	Business Done in Shares During Week		
			High	Low	Net Chg.
Anglo-Dutch	4.00	4.10	4.10	4.10	
Anglo-Java	8.90	8.80	8.80	8.80	
Java Consolidated	16.50	16.75	16.75	16.75	
Padang	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	
Samagaga	0.87½	0.80	0.80	8.80	
Tebong	16.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	
BANKS, INDUSTRIALS, INS. COTTONS, LANDS, ETC.					
Yangtazepoo (ord)	7.90	7.80	7.80	7.60	
Shanghai Cotton	124.00	120.50	120½	120½	
Telephone	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	
New Eng & S.B. Works	13.75	13.75	13¾	13¾	
Shanghai Dock	70.00	71.00	71.00	71.00	
Shanghai Land	69.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	
EXCHANGE					
Bar Silver	45⅛	44¾	45⅛	44¾	
T. T. on London	45	44	45	44	
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt.	4.53	4.61	4.61	4.53	
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt.	92.17	93.68	93.68	92.17	
Mexican	72.0	72.0	72.0	71.9	
Native Int.	05	02	05	02	
LONDON RUBBER QUOTATIONS					
Spot	2/4½	2/4½	2/5	2/4½	
Forward	2/5½	2/5½	2/6½	2/5½	
Tendency	Flat	Very Steady	Firm	Very Steady	

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
For Week ended	Jan. 13	432

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New Books and Publications

Eastern Money and Trade

Eastern Exchange—Currency and Finance, by W. F. Spalding. London: Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons. 10s. 6d. net.

A monument of patient industry is this book of Mr. Spalding's, telling the student all he wants to know about the trade, currency, and exchange arrangements of the principal Eastern countries—India, Ceylon, Persia, Straits, Japan, Siam, Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China, Philippines, and China. It is not a book to be picked up at odd moments for light reading, or as an aid to digestion. It has to be read as it was written—earnestly and carefully, and with a real desire for the facts of a difficult subject. Those who want to know how the East handles the business of currency and exchange will find it a mine of information. It is a distinct advance in literary craftsmanship on Mr. Spalding's book on "Foreign Exchange and Foreign Bills," in which the writer sometimes obscured his subject by taking too much knowledge for granted on the part of his readers. The new book is clearer and simpler; it teems with interesting historical details, and illustrations of coins and other forms of currency relieve the austerity of its pages. Currency is a melancholy study at present, because the most civilised and intelligent nations of the earth are now, helped by the patriotism of their citizens, repeating on a gigantic scale the worst

monetary blunders that have been perpetrated in the past by their ancestors emerging out of barbarism. Financing a ruler's needs by debasing or multiplying the circulating medium looked like a fraudulent and childish device in the dark ages. Yet this device is now adopted as a means for financing war by the chief belligerent Governments amid all the alleged enlightenment of the so-called twentieth century. The following extract from Mr. Spalding concerning paper money in Persia in the thirteenth century requires little alteration to serve as a mildly exaggerated parody of the issue of Treasury notes in Great Britain:—

One thing Persia does not seem to have suffered from, at least in recent times, is excess paper issues. Mention is, however, made of the introduction of paper money into Persia during the thirteenth century. During the year 1294, Persia was going through bad times: the King, Kai-Khatu, had squandered the country's funds at such a rate that the national exchequer was practically empty, and all efforts to raise money at Baghdad and Shiraz were fruitless. At last, some brilliant member of the King's court seems to have brought to the notice of his Sovereign and the Treasury officials a species of paper money called "Chaw," then in circulation in China. A scheme for its issue was forthwith drawn up, submitted to Kai-Khatu, approved by that august gentleman, and promptly put into circulation in Persia. The imperial edict went forth that transactions in specie were abolished, and that Chaw was henceforth to be the legal tender of the realm. All gold and silver money was called in and notes given in exchange, and circulating offices, or chaw houses, at which the exchanges could be made, were set up throughout the country.....Naturally, the paper money immediately became a depreciated medium of exchange; and a mann of bread in some districts was sold for a dinar, and a horse worth 15 dinars was sold for 150. All caravan traffic ceased. Evil-doers hid themselves at night in dark corners, and, pouncing upon the people in the streets, robbed them of all they had; and when the victims remonstrated, the robbers facetiously offered them scraps of paper, saying: "Chaw, chaw."

In this case the people in the mosques first cursed the instigator of the paper money and then murdered him. A writer in the Economist (London) says that in England people have so far hardly arrived at the cursing stage.

Putnam Weale's Latest Book

The Fight for the Republic in China, By B. L. Putnam Weale, Author of "Indiscreet Letters from Peking," etc. New York: Dodd Mead & Co., U. S. $3.50 net.

Long service in the Chinese Customs and extensive travel in the Far East have afforded Mr. Weale an insight into Far Eastern affairs, which is given to but few men. His new book on China continues his examination of the vast problem of Eastern Asia which he began nearly fifteen years ago. Although his main object is to describe exhaustively the remarkable change which China has gone through since the Republic was established by the Revolution of 1911, the whole Far East necessarily enters into his discussion and the action of the foreign Powers is followed with the closest attention, Japan and Japanese diplomacy being dissected under the microscope. This is the first authoritative account of the Chinese Republic which has yet appeared. It is pretty obvious that China will figure largely during and after the peace negotiations of the present war. To understand China's case it will be necessary to have this book. It is the last word on the Chinese question, and will be eagerly read by those who have never before been interested in far-away political problems. It is so up-to-date that it covers China's rupture with Germany.

A Book on Japan by a Former Reuter's Agent

Japan at the Cross Roads, by A. M. Pooley, editor of The Secret Memoirs of Count Hayashi, etc. Illustrated. New York: Dodd Mead & Co. U. S. $3.50 net.

Political, financial and economic conditions in Japan today, are discussed by a former Reuter's correspondent in Tokio. While praising Japan's vigor and rapid progress, Mr. Pooley believes she is not yet a first-class Power. His discussion of Japan's foreign relations, especially those with the United States, will correct much misinformation in America.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: G. T. Sargent, Hangchow; de Villa, Peking; R. S. Anderson, Peking; F. W. Salter, Japan; H. E. Parkinson, Tsinanfu; K. Kamei, Yokohama; R. C. Schultheiss, Kobe; Mrs. N. T. Patter, California; E. H. Parrish, San Francisco; H. E. Manwaring, Yokohama; F. B. Arnold, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Grosjean, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Sague, New York; Miss K. Sague, New York; Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Lurton, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Wisdom, London; D. McIntosh, New York; H. B. Emerson, Tientsin; A. P. S. Moss, Chefoo; Skikelsky, Vladivostock; F. Mathews, Changchun; Mrs. T. Narnori, Dairen; E. T. Hobart, Antung; J. E. Brooks; E. S. Barker, Moukden; F. A. Perry, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. B. Axst, Moscow; Mr. Mrs. Joffe, Moscow; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. C. Kindbell, Hankow; N. S. J. Walsh, Hsichowfu; Mrs. B. M. Alterman; G. H. Dignare, San Francisco; E. M. Harman Jr.; N. G. Wood, Wuhu; F. C. Hitchcock, Peking; R. C. Pierce, Peking; J. W. Cameron, Seoul; J. F. Hamilton.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Miss K. Steelman, Local; Mr. and Mrs. Bandinel, Nagasaki; S. Buvelot; M. Ohto, Osaka; A. Perry, Local; O. Gregory; C. G. Ganzewsku; Mrs. J. Sherman, San Francisco; W. W. Bryant; C. K. Preston; R. Denning, Hankow.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. De Van; S. Larsen; L. C. Jones, Hankow; H. J. Frewin, Hongkong; P. H. Moreland, Canton, P. H. Hanther, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Winter and baby; G. Pratt, Sydney; A. Mother Pryse, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wheeler; Magnussen; Th. Loverdoe, Tientsin.

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